HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 256- BOMBAY, THURSDAY OCTOBER 28, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
30 Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RANCHI ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,630
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,410

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CEITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

* Omits Shanghai

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MABU	5214	26 Oct.	2 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
@Indus Maru ..	29th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Celebes Maru ..	4th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Boneo Maru ..	23rd ,,	7th Dec
Indo Maru ..	29th ,,	13th ,,

@Proceeds to Calcutta.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P O. Box No. 355.
Ye Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
29th Oct.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
1st Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

BHARAT

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.

THE LEADING INDIGENOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE EAST.
CHAIRMAN:—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL.
SPECIALITIES OF THE "BHARAT."

1. The oldest and up-to-date purely Indian Life Office.
2. "Bharat" has stood the Test of Time.
3. Promptness in settlement of claims a speciality and the secret of its popularity.
4. Management easily accessible, courteous and sympathetic.
5. Policies under all up-to-date schemes to suit all pockets issued.
6. Business rapidly and enormously increasing from year to year.
7. Highest Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand on the Face Value of the Policies declared for the quinquennium ending 31-12-23.
8. Female lives insured.
9. Reduction in premium for Policies taken for charitable purpose allowed.
10. Mortality experience highly satisfactory.
11. Position of the Company full secured and sound. Funds partially invested in the Industrial development of India.
12. Investment in Government Securities upto end of June 1926 15 lacs against 9 lacs upto end of December 1925.
13. Landed property greatly appreciated in value, which provides a substantial, solid and silent reserve to Policy Holders.
14. "Bharat" is in the real sense the only Indian Company which you can call your own and which you must patronize.

For particulars apply to:—
Branch Secretaries or Head Office,
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
General Manager.

INSURE

IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
1 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.
——the highest that skill and science can produce.
This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT
makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)
KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD
Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
A.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

***BUSINESS** communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

***ALL REMITTANCES** should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

***MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS** whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc.— Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000
No promise of Reversionary Bonus, But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus.
A ... R3863

WANTED—CLERK, knowing English Correspondence, Urdu and Gujarati. Mahomedan preferred. Apply: H. ABDURRASHID CO., Princess Bldg., near J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
A R3890

WANTED—Nov. 15th LADY TEACHER for small English class, 3rd standard—4 hours per week. Anglo-Indian preferred. Salary Rs. 24 p.m. Apply Miss Lorimer Home Education Dept., ST. COLUMBA SCHOOL, Gowalia Tank Road, by letter.
A R3892

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Silk Cloth and Hosiery on pay or Commission. For terms apply to LACHHMI DASS THAPAR AND SONS, Ludhiana, with one anna stamp.
A R3829

WANTED—A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE for Sadar Hospital, Panna. Pay Rs 30/- p. m Apply with copies of testimonials to The State Surgeon, Panna C. I.
A 27578

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 90' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
C R3882.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.

T R3779

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the Divali Holidays i.e., the 4th, 5th and 6th November, 1926, first and second class week end return tickets at reduced fares will be issued from Victoria Terminus, Byculla, Dadar, Thana to Nasik Road Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Poona, Kirkee and Neral and vice versa. They however will be available from Wednesday the 3rd November, 1926, instead of FRIDAY, the 5th and for the return journey until 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 9th, except for passengers returning to Poona or Bombay, who may complete the return journey by 19 Down and 8 Up advertised to arrive at Poona and Bombay at 12-40 and 13-15 hours respectively.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23-10-26.
27577

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A HEAD PANDIT for the ORIENTAL COLLEGE, Lahore at 150-10-250 p. m. Applications should reach the Principal before the 15th of November, 1926. Applicants should make a clear statement with regard to the following points:

(1) Academic qualifications.
(2) Teaching experience
(3) Publications if any.
(4) Name of the institution where the applicant received his education

Applicants should enclose not more than four and not less than three testimonials.

A. C. WOOLNER,
Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.
27579

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 180 of 1925.

LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS DOSSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) ISMAIL GAFOOR CASSUM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Administrator of the estate of Gafoor Cassum, (2) ISMAIL GAFOOR CASSUM, (3) Bai SAKIRBAI, widow of Borah Gafoor Cassum, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Borah Mohalla, Nul Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) AI. SHABAI, caughter of Gafoor Cassum, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Borah Mohalla, Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a minor, under the age of 18 years by her guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan, Bar.-at-Law, one of the Commissioners of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort and (5) KUPAJI DOLLAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

To,

ISMAIL GAFOOR CASSUM,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O XXI R 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 11th day of November, 1926, at 11 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 9th day of July, 1925, in the above suit.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1926.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
27586

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of ABDULLABHAI CURRIMBHAI NAZARALLI CURRIMBHAI, FAKRUDIN CURRIMBHAI and AMINABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber, minors under the age of 18 years and in the matter of a suit No 2199 of 1926 wherein Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha is the plaintiff and the said minors are the 3rd the 4th, the 5th and the 11th defendants, respectively.

SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Petitioner.

To,

(1) ABDULLABHAI CURRIMBHAI, (2) NAZARALLI CURRIMBHAI, (3) FAKRUDDIN CURRIMBHAI, (4) AMINABAI CURRIMBHAI, (5) DAYAMBAI, widow of Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber, mother and natural guardian of the minors abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that on the application of the plaintiff in the above suit the Judge in Chambers will on the 11th day of November, 1926, proceed to appoint the said Dayambai or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Prothonotary.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
27587

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON BEHALF of our client Bai DEVKABAI, widow of Mavji Madhavji, we hereby inform the public that our said client is the only heir and legal representative of Bai JAMKUBAI, widow of Meghji Mavji who was the widow of our client's son and who died in Bombay on or about 29th September, 1926.

Our said client is entitled to all the estate both moveable and immoveable left by the said Jamkubai and nobody has any right to deal with the same. Our client is informed that one Thakar Kanji Mulji and Bai Monghibai Vasanji, who are the son-in-lay and sister respectively of the said Bai Jamkubai have wrongfully taken possession of the estate of the said Bai Jamkubai and the said Thakar Kanji Mulji is wrongfully trying to recover and collect rents of the immoveable property, situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, belonging to the said Bai Jamkubai though our client is entitled to the same. We are instructed to state that neither the said Kanji Mulji nor Bai Monghibai has any right to the estate left by the said Bai Jamkubai and our client the said Bai Devkabai is entitled to the same as she is the only heir of the said Bai Jamkubai.

Public are hereby therefore warned not to pay any outstandings due to the estate of the said Bai Jamkubai to the said Thakar Kanji Mulji or to any other person except our said client.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1926.

SHAH & CHINUBHAI,
Attorneys for Bai Devakabai, widow of Mavji Madhavji
27584

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

One parcel of Lady's stockings and Gent's socks.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF 1 STEAM LAUNCH "KASHELI."

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. The Sand and Shingle Supplying Co., sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Docks near Carnac Bunder.—

1 Steam Launch "Kasheli" of Gross tonnage of about 18-48 complete with all accessories and 5 life Jacket sand 4 life Buoys fit and in good order lying at Carnac Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mossa, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,353/12/1

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Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalja City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, October 27.

A western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Provinces. The weather has been dry except for local rain in Upper Burma and a few falls in Lower Burma, Assam and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Maymyo, Bhamo and Sibsagar half an inch; Darjeeling one inch and Cochin half an inch.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 27TH OCTOBER, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th October, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect at most other places. Temperature was not far from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Minimum temperature was considerably below normal in the west of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in most parts of Rajputana. Night temperature was below normal in central and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Dwarka and lower at Veraval; the minimum was below normal in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal outside Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was slightly below normals in the north of the area. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 86.2 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and the lowest 78.2 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and in defect at other places. Maximum temperature was above normal in east Hyderabad, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms have occurred in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan; elsewhere weather has remained dry. Cochin reports 0.52 in. of rain. Temperature was markedly above normal in the middle and west of the Peninsula.

Forecat.—Thunderstorms in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATION RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WEDNSDAY THE 27TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annl Normal
Baluchistan ..	0.92	1.44	—0.52	9.75
Quetta ..	2.82	5.08	—2.26	7.20
Punjab—				
Multan ..	39.47	22.99	16.48	34.77
Rawalpindi ..	16.35	15.10	+1.25	19.62
Lahore ..	18.65	11.67	+6.98	14.47
Hissar ..	28.23	24.07	+4.16	30.49
Ambala ..	23.81	23.00	+0.81	26.84
Delhi ..				
United Provinces	25.88	24.39	+1.49	26.99
Agra ..	26.18	23.97	+2.21	27.07
Mainpuri ..	36.93	33.86	+3.07	36.17
Jhansi ..	28.64	33.22	—4.58	35.92
Cawnpore ..	30.41	36.24	—5.83	39.06
Allahabad ..				
Sind—	2.08	2.32	—0.24	3.68
Jacobabad ..	19.60	5.90	13.70	7.56
Karachi ..				
Rajputana-	10.27	9.72	+0.55	11.79
Bikaner ..	22.39	18.62	+3.77	20.65
Ajmer ..	28.42	21.94	+6.48	24.21
Jaipur ..	39.60	26.22	13.38	28.23
Kotah ..	123.66	58.48	65.17	60.76
Mount Abu ..				
Kathiawar— ..	42.64	13.74	28 90	14.39
Bhuj ..	23.06	12.77	10.29	13.52
Dwaraka ..	50.62	18.01	32.61	18.80
Veraval ..	34.22	25.29	+8.93	26.29
Rajkot ..	29.07	20.09	+8.98	21.20
Bhavnagar ..				
..vara ..	59.15	40.11	19.04	40.97
Surat ..	48.9.	27.92	21.00	23.83
Ahmedabad ..	39.40	23.7.	15.65	24.70
Deesa ..				
Central India W.	44.19	27.5.	17.38	29.19
Neemuch ..	25.64	34.20	7.56	33.12
Indore ..				
CentralProvinces	68.39	61.16	17.23	55.11
Jubbulpore ..	49.66	41.9.	+7.62	44.95
Saugor ..	53.46	45.9.	+7.49	48.83
Hoshangabad	25.96	27.64	—1.68	29.63
Khandwa ..	30.63	28.9.	+2.06	31.35
Akola ..	24.47	29.86	—8.45	33.05
Amraoti ..	44.72	44.6	+0.10	48.97
Nagpur ..	42.41	47.49	—5.08	51.90
Chanda ..	43.85	46.37	—2.64	50.83
Raipur ..				
Konkan—	69.56	68.9.	+0.64	70.63
Bombay ..	112.38	97.19	15.19	99.95
Ratnagiri ..	89.40	89.59	+0.40	94.95
Mormugao ..	99.20	115.3.	14.05	120.12
Karwar ..				
Bombay Deccan ..	15.84	20.6.	—4.25	22.23
Malegaon ..	16.93	19.35	—2.42	22.38
Ahmednagar ..	25.76	25.36	+0.42	27.11
Poona ..	23.38	24.85	—1.47	28.45
Sholapur ..	14.1.	16.9.	—2.8	20.90
Bijapur ..	4 .79	45.10	+4.93	50.15
Belgaum .. 0.11				
Hyderabad—	28.01	24.68	+3.33	27.53
Aurangabad ..	29.13	36.89	—7.46	40.08
Nizamabad				
Indur	17.40	27.20	—9.85	32.27
Hyderabad ..				
Malabar—	112.75	83.54	+0.80	125.68
Mangalore ..	116.37	96.8	19.50	117.16
Calicut .. 0.02	90.70	84.6.	15.95	114.51
Cochin .. 0.52	36.50	37.14	—1.64	61.54
Trivandrum 0.09	50.82	32.71	18.11	84.16
Ceylon- Colombo				
MadrasExcludirg				
Malabar&Mysore				
Masulipatam ..	20.54	30.46	—9 92	41.59
Bellary	11.49	14 60	—3.11	20.51
Cuddapah ..	21.34	23.26	—1.92	31.23
Madras	13.75	24.81	11 06	50.74
Bangalore ..	23.89	24.7.	—0.85	35.37
Coimbatore	14.76	14.20	+0.56	22.82
Trichinopoly ..	19.19	17.7.	+1.49	33.18
Negapatam ..	10 96	15.67	—7.71	54.98

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 27

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 27. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 8.	47 69
Fort .	0 00	102 91	00 00	
J.Hospital		84 09		

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 27th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.947 inches (.034 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .849 " (.049 above normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.001
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degree
" (wet bulb) " 77.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (2.0 below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (2.2 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m N N W
Velocity " " 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 104 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10). 9

Earthquake report:— An Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,500 miles a ay was recorded on the se sme graphs at the colaba observatory at 9hrs. 26mts. yesterday (I. S. T.)

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH.

PRATHAMA & SNATAKA EXAM. RESULTS.

The following is the result for the examinations for Sharad 1982 (S.V.):—

SNATAK EXAM.

The following sixteen candidates have been successful in the whole Examination:—

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

FIRST CLASS.

SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY.

33. Miss Sheth Indumati Ch.

PASS CLASS.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

8. Shah A. N. 13. Bhatt N. K. 15. Patel U. N. 17. Chokhwala G.R. 20. Patel A. N. 21. Patel I. N.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

29. Parikh R. S. 30. Banker S. C.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

37. Patel C. N. 40. Shah H. V. 42. Jeshwar R. H. 46. Patel R. G. 50. Shukla K. M. 52. Shah P. M.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

55. Mullay P. R.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULTS.

The following candidates have been successful in the number of papers shown in the brackets:

ARYA-VIDYA MANDIR.

1. Shukla S. P.(2)

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

4. Dani J. V. (3) 5. Desai M.P. (2) 7. Bhatt I. D. (1) 9. Thakore R. S. (4) 11 Thakore I. B. (3) 12. Teli R. M. (2) 14. Marfatia A. B. (2) 16. Patel U. R. (6) 18. Zunzunwala P. P. (2) 19. Nanavati A. T. (1) 22. Patel L. M. (3) 23. Pandya H. L. (1) 24. Bhatt V.M. (1).

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

25. Dave K. D. (8) 2. Desai R. L. (4) 27. Desai R. H. (1) 28.. Patel Z. S. (6) 31. Mehta M. M. (2) 32. Shah N. D. (2) 34. Khadilker Y. K. (4)

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

36. Patel M. J. (4)

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

38. Patel M. S. (1) 39. Bhatt H. D. (2) 41. Ghandi S. J. (2) 45. Patel A. B. (3) 47. Bhagat B. I. (2) 51. Saheba D. H. (3)

SCHOOL OF PADAGOGY.

53. Patel C. S. The result of this candidate will be declared later on.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

54. Adhbaryu B. D. (3)

PRATHMA EXAMINATION.

PASS CLASS.

1. Desai M. B. 2. Patel M. A. 3. Pandya A. M.

The following candidates have been successful in the number of papers shown in the brackets.

4. Mashruwala L. F. (1) 5. Sanghvi D. M. (3).

The Conference of the Communist Party which opened at Kremlin, unanimously elected to the Presidium 37 members including Messrs. Stalin, Bukharin, Rykoff and Tomsky.—Reuter.

MOTOR BUS EXTENSION.

INTERVIEW WITH TRAMWAY OFFICIAL.

The inauguration of the Electric Service in this City has, doubtless, evinced great enthusiasm among the trafficky public and it would naturally be interesting to them to know whether there is going to be any extention of this service in this City in the near future, as announced in the local papers last fortnight. In order to secure authoritative information a representative of this paper interviewed the General Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.,

Mr. A. S. Trollip the Acting General Manager of the Company at the outset informed our representative that the schemes of the extention of the bus service are under the consideration of the Company, but at present all of them could not be launched forth all at once. A model car had been imported from England, and new cars are being made here on the pattern. These new cars would be more luxurious, with upholsters, balanced doors and spring backs, and naturally the fares would be a bit higher than the present.

BALLARD ESTATE-WARDEN ROAD SERVICE.

One scheme that is expected to be brought into operation, might materialise by the first of December next, and would cover, starting from Warden Road, Gowalia Tank, Queen's Road, Harvey Road, Gamdevi Estate Hughes Road, Churchgate Street, right up to Ballard Estate.

Thus the extention of this branch of the Bus service will take five weeks more, and will not begin on November 1, as was lately announced in papers).

PRINCESS STREET—QUEEN ROAD SERVICE.

There is also another scheme, continued Mr. Trollip, which is also engaging the attention of the authorities—of running a service between the Princess Street Junction, covering Crawford Market and Queen's Road.

CARNAC BUNDER SERVICE.

Asked as to whether it would not be a profitable proposition to have the Bus Services at the Carnac Bunder, (Ferry Wharf), where so many passengers alight from steamers from all parts and who, as at present are much inconvenienced by having to take up a taxi or a garry at prohibitive fares, the General Manager said that they were considering the proposition as the necessity was being realised.

AN ENCOURAGING RESPONSE.

Responding to further enquiries Mr. Trollip said that the Bus service was still in its experimental stage, but he was pleased to say that the response from the public was fairly encouraging. The Bus service, he said, as it stood now, served three kinds of the public, viz., businessmen, pleasure riders and shopping passengers.

NO NEED FOR MORE TRAMS.

Regarding the felt need for more trams running "via" Girgaum in the evenings, and also at business hours in the morning, Mr. Trollip said that the present arrangement was sufficient, and if the passengers were inconvenienced by having to wait, tram by tram, it was due to short distance passengers overcrowding through trams. There was sufficient services between those hours, and if the travelling public discriminated in the choice of the tram in which they should get into looking to the interests of the through passengers as well, much of this trouble could be averted.

LOOP SYSTEM ROUND BHATIA BAG.

Suggested whether the construction of a loop system of rails as at the Museum covering the Rampart Row at Bori Bunder rounding Bhatia Baug, Mr. Trollip said that the proposition was engaging their attention for some time past, but it was found to be not feasible.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., in the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the period of 11 months ended the 30th. June 1926, says:—

The net profits for the period under review, including the balance of Rs. 63-291-7-3. brought forward from last year's account amount to Rs. 11,85,636-5-1.. Having regard to the reduced level of freights on the Coast, the dislocation of trade at Calcutta owing to communal riots in that city and the diversion of considerable traffic from the sea to the rail route owing to the vigorous policy of the Railways of undercutting the rates, your Directors think that the above result will be considered satisfactory. Out of the sum of Rs. 11,85,636-5-1, your Directors have set aside for

	Rs. as..
Depreciation	3,50,000 00
Income-Tax and Super-Tax	1,30,000 00
Bonus to Staff	25,000 00

Leaving a balance of Rs. 6,80,636-15- which your Directors recommend disposing off as follows:—Dividend on 5,83,150 shares at the rate of Rupee One per share (free of Income-Tax) ..Rs.5,83,150 0 0
Balance to be carried forward 97,486 5 1

Total Rs. 11,85,636 5 1

The liquidation of the Palace Shipping Co., Ltd. was closed in January last and your Directors have transferred the balance standing to the credit of that account to the Investments and Bad Debts Reserve Account.

During the current financial yer, the shippers continued to extend theriapatronage to this Company as before and the Company tried its best to meet their requirements and maintained its services with the help of Chartered tonnage. Two of the steamers of the Company were, however, sold during the period under review for £ 33,500 and orders have been recently placed for the building of 3 new steamers. 2 steamers to replace the steamers sold and 1 further steamer as an addition to the fleet for the sum of about £. 2,20,600. Your Directors hope that the new steamers when in commission will help them further in promoting the efficiency of the Company's services.

Your Directors regret to observe that the usual fee ing of apathy of the Government of India towards the main recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee, namely the Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India to Indian Sihpping was changed into a feeling of direct hostility, as was evidenced by the misleading and unsympathetic speech which Sir Charles Innes made in the Legislative Assembly in March last. The only relieving feature of this painful situation is the recognition by the Government of India of the principle for the establishment of a training ship. While your Directors welcome the establishment of a training ship in Indian waters, they are constrained to sound a note of warning that unless the Government of India carry out the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee in regard to the employment of those who join the training ship with a view to go in for a sea career, the training ship will defeat its own object. Insurance on your Fleet for £. 3,56,415 was placed for the current year.

Your Directors have to request you to confirm the appointment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E , as Director. Two of your Directors, Mr. Laljee Naranjee and Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election under article 97 of the Articles of Association.

SURAT CITY CO. LTD.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the above Co. on 23rd. inst. the report for the year ending 30th. June last was adopted, from which are given below some extracts:—

'Owing to sevrere competition the Surat Press Factory had to keep very ow pressing rates; it pressed 8001 bales this year The Banosa ginnery worked in combination.

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 8069-2-7 and deducting therefrom Rs. 2322-8-3 the debit balance brought over in the Profit & Loss account, there remains Rs. 5746-10-4 to the credit of Profit & Loss a/c.

Your Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12/- per share i. e. Rs. 6/- per cent per annum on the capital, free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders of the Company, absorbing Rs. 4500/- and the balance of Rs. 1246-10-4 be carried over to next year's account.

The Machineries (excluding boilers) and buildings of your factories and outhouses at Banosa and Sania are insured for Rs. 70,000/-. The Machinery and building of your Press Factory at Surat are not insured but the bungalow and the outhouses are insured for Rs. 7500/-.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Broach City Press Company, Limited. held on 23rd. inst., at Navasari Chambers, Bombay, the report for the year ended 30th. June 1926, was adopted, from which are given below some extracts:—

Both the Press and Gin Factories at Agra worked in combination during the year under report. The Press Factory at Agra turned out 2064 bales against 3600 bales last year and the Ginning Factory at Agra ginned 30037 maunds of kapas against 31792 last year. The Press Factory at Palej turned out 2211 bales against 4767 last year.

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 9822/7/11 which together with last year's balance of Rs. 1103-2-11 makes a total of Rs. 10925-10-10 to the credit of Profit & Loss a/c. Your Directors have carried Rs. 3500/- to the Equalization of Dividend Fund a/c. leaving a balance of Rs. 7425-10-10 available for disposal.

Your Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12/- per share being 6 per cent. per annum on the capital free of income tax, be paid to the shareholders of the Company absorbing Rs. 7200/- and the balance of Rs. 225-10-10 be carried forward to next year's accounte

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay October 27.

Mill shares opened at yesterday's quotations and declined five to seven points. It again improved to fifteen rupees by sale covering. Market is not likely to have any big fluctuatation at present.

The cloth demand is better since last two, three days, but yarn is still quiet.

We quote:—Fazul 870, Pearl 511/4, Crescent 173/12, Indore 357/8, B Dyeing 867/8, Century 368/12, Nagpur 520, Swadesh 478/12, Simplex 130, Colaba 131/4, New Great 295.

Tata Steel also followed the mill shares without any particular reason.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1045, Tata Def. 215, Tata Ord. 57/4, Tata Power 592/8 Andhra 722/8, Tramways 126/14.

There was good demand in Cement shares. Imperial Bank, Central Bank and Eastern Bank were also in demand.

We quote:—Imperial Bank 1445, Imp. Quarter 363/12, Central Bank 28/8, India 74/4, Eastern 81, Baroda 86/8.

Indian Cement 102/8, Katni ord. 103/12. Katni Defd. 300, Punjab 5/12, Bundi 19/12, Jubbulpur 6.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations	Divid.	Rs. a.
	Rs.			
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	74	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67	
Central	25	1½	28	
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1445	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	363	12
Union	5	0 4 0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	19	
Central India Mining	10	4½ Y	27	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	102	8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	103	12
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	300	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	47	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	920	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	147	
Central Province ..	100	7¾ p.o.	111	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	100	
Ginzerat	100	5 p.o.	22	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	79	
Mandra Bbon ..	90	5 p.o.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	87	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	98	x D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	105	
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	700	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	163	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	240	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	77	8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	722	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	126	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	97	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1045	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	980	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	592	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sahapathy.	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	800	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	600	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	650	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	600	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	225	
Belapur Co Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	513	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	137	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum ..	..Sh.	8 0-0	6	11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	112	8
Mckenzie	100	30	375	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	615	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.o.y	140	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	71	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	215	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	57	4
Thacker]	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	32	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.o.	5	
Jupiter	15	..	6	4
New India	25	ly	22	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.o	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	4
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	420	
Alliance	100	..	35	
Apollo	50	..	6	3
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	867	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	220	
Bradbury P	250	7 p.o	170	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	85	
Century	100	20y	368	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	520	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o	445	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	131	4
Copra	100	..	125	
Crescent	100	4	173	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E D. Sassoon United O	7/8	..	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	225	

WHY I BECAME CHRISTIAN???

Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	28	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	225	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	870	
Finlay	100	nil	127	8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	625	
Globe	100	..	30	
Gokak	100	5	105	
Idndoostan	1,000	125	1600	
IndianBleaching, etc.	100	6	175	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1075	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	357	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	80	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	
Kohinoor	500	..	1145	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5200	
Madhova Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	110	
Madras United ..	250	15	515	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	110	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	142	8
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	295	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	511	4
Phoenix	100	10	375	
Premier	100	..	32	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	540	
Sholapur	1,000	450	3200	
Simplex	250	..	125	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	34	8
Standard	500	40	1400	
Swadeshi	100	18	477	8
Swan	100	..	145	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	121	4
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2420	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 27.

Ahmedabad					425
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	852-8	870-	852-8	867-8	
Century	360	364-12	360	363-12	
Central India ..	5128	520	512-8	520	
Colaba Land ..				131	4
Crescent .. .. —				173	12
Edward Sassoon..					130
Fazulbhoy	857-8	872-8	855	870	
Finlay					125
Globe					30
Gokak					110
Indian Bleaching					175
Indore Malwa ..					352-8
Kohinoor					1150
Madhowjee ..					111-4
Mathuradas					119
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					113-12
New Great ..	288-12	300	288-12	295	
Pearl	498-12	512-4	498-12	511-	
Pebany					225
Phoenix					372-8
Simplex					130
Swadeshi					478-12
Swan Mills					150
Tata Mill					120
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					220
Bombay Steam					168-12
Bundi Cement					19-12
Central India Mining					27
Indian Cement					102-8
Katni Cement Ord. ..					103-12
Shivarajpur					47
Tram Co. Ord.					116-14
Tata Hydro	1034-8	1047-8	1032-8	1043	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	55-12	57-8	55-12	57-4	
Tata Iron & Steel Def	209	217-8	209	215	

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, resumed on Monday, the hearing of the case in which the editor and printer of "Forward" were charged with sedition in connection with an article entitled "Anarchy in Pabna." As none of the witnesses were present, the case was adjourned till the 12th of November.—A. P.

The third anniversary number of "Forward," Calcutta, contain messages of congratulation from a large number of public men, Indian and European, including Lord Olivier and several members of Parliament. The paper publishes a number of signed articles on repressive laws and victims to them. —A. P.

Mr. G. D. Birla is now visiting Gorakhpore District in connection with his election campaign. At Deoria he was presented with an address by the District Board and later addressed a public meeting at which he pointed out how the Swarajists had ignored the interests of the country generally and that of the Hindus particularly.—A. P.

The Returning Officer at Benares has declared the nomination for the Assembly of Mr. G. D. Birla valid and has overruled the objections of his opponent.—A. P.

In response to a questionnaire sent out by the Women's Indian Association, Madras, a number of canddiates for the General Electrace." In humorous vein he expatriated options in the Madras Presidency have replied pledging themselves to support the reforms desired by the women. These reforms relate to compulsory primary education in all municipalities for girls and boys—Associated Press.—

The following office-bearers for the next year have been elected by the Lahore City Congress Committee: President: Mehta Anand Kishore, Vice-Presidents: Siyid Habib, Shaikh Shaikh Surajdin Baracha: Sardar Kishen Singh: Babu Prabhdiyal and Lala Lalchand Falik: General Secretary: Lala Thakore Das: Joint General Secretary Lala Salim Rai Treasurer: Lala Des Raj—A. P.

The King has approved of the appointmen of Herbert Philip Duval as Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, in succession to Sir Hugh Walmsley who is retiring in November.

London, Oct. 26.—Over quarter of a million miners are now working. Official figures are 253,000 and an increase of 7,000 to-day.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

A drop of 16 to 14 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced but later eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 16 points higher. The market advanced on buying by Continent.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The American markets continue to show weakness and in view of the large Government crop estimate we look for lower prices for the time being.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated the 26th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Spinners principal buyers. South shows no signs of pressing sales. Manchester reports better demand. Market has advanced sharply owing to smaller ginnings than were expected. Light frosts have occured. Although the market may go lower we consider short sales at present prices dangerous."

Messrs. Umrigar and Varugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Weather good. South selling."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Report:—

The latest advices from America predict that a certain percentage of the crop may remain unpicked because it is alleged that at the present level of prices it does not pay the farmer to employ the necessary labour to gather the crop. There may be something in this argument and we consider that it would be sounder policy to allow 4 million bales to rot in the fields than to attempt to bolster up the market by withdrawing this quantity (fully pressed and available for consumption on any advance) temporarily from the market, but all the same it is against human nature to stand by and watch part of the product of the land going to waste.

The weather in America remains consistently favourable and there is little danger now of the frost doing any serious damage.

In response to a small decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened easier with Broach April/May at Rs. 245½. Some moderate buying was in evidence at the outset which took the price upto Rs. 247 but this strength was short-lived, as on general selling the rate gave way steadily to Rs. 244½, the market finally closing at Rs. 245. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 244 and going down to Rs. 242¼ on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses closed at Rs. 242½.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 231½ and as a result of general buying caused an improvement to Rs. 232½ but the rate since gave way to Rs. 230½ on Shroffs moderate selling, finally closing at Rs. 231. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 195½.

The ready market remained neglected yesterday, with practically no demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27

Fully Good Broach April-May 242 1/2.
Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan. 194.
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan 229.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct 27
6 P.M.

Fully Good Broach April/May 249.
Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan 199.
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan. 234.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27

The following are the receipts, of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hrs ending 6 p.m.

Coal 782 Tons.
Cotton 166 Bs.
Wheat 9,667 cwts
Linseed 4,749 cwts
Rape, etc 106 cwts
Gingellyseed 674 cwts
Poppyseed nil.
Groundnuts 7,606 cwts
Castorseed 487 cwts
Rice 42,829 cwts
Myrabollams 454 cwts

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 27

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	1,774	3,215
Central India ..		6,072	7,244
Barsi and Nagar ..		419	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Berar		1,607	4,024
Central Provinces ..	8	577	1,929
Total Comras ..	8	10,559	17,729
Dholera	104	2,076	4,939
N.W. Provinces ..		2,057	7,959
Rajputana		5,493	1,537
Sind-Punjab ..		2,877	4,473
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar		5,376	10,954
Western-Northern		6,399	5,187
Cocanada		202	1,290
Tinnevelly and Dumbodia ..		3,782	5,982
Persian		1,879	813
American		13,812	138
Egyptian and African	54	12,008	18,913
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..			
Total	166	66,537	79,891

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. Yesterday	to 21st Oct This year	Last year
Europe	502	36,679	48,706
Japan & China ..		13,578	33,062
Coast Ports ..	135	1,949	1,355
Up-country by Rail.		17,201	874
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		200	5,938
Total	637	69,607	93,935

Cottonseed 1,489 cwts
Mowraseed 259 cwts
Gram 3,347 cwts
Juwar 3,357 cwts
Masur 20 cwts
Barley nil.
Bajri 2,300 cwts
Goal 982 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Bengal Superfine M G	230/35	.....
Bengal Fine M G	220/25	+16
Bengal F G M G	210/15	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	215/20	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	205/10	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	235	.....
Wardha-Hinghi Fine M G	230/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	230/35	+24
Yeotmal Fine MG	215/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	225/35	+14
Amraoti Fine M G	210/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	215/20	+3
Mulkapur Fine M G	205/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	200/10	—6
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M G	.....	.....
Muthia F G M G	.....	—19/20 Feb.
Broach Fine M G	265/70	+23
Broach F G M G	225/30	.....
Broach F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	303/10	.....
Westerns Good M G	235/45	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine MG	.....	.....
Combodia Fine M F	320/30	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M G	.....	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	.....	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	210/15	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.

	To-day's price.
December	12.20—.15
January	12.31—.15
March	12.56—.14
May	12.80—.13
July	13.03—.14
Middling Spot	12.45—.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 26.

	To-day's Sales. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	134,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 26.

	To-day's price.
January	12.35—.15
March	12.50—.16
Middling Spot	12.18—.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

	To-day's closing.
October	6.55+.14
November	6.60+.15
December	6.67+.15
January	6.74+.16
February	6.76+.16
March	6.83+.15
April	6.85+.15
May	6.92+.14
June	6.94+.14
July	7.01+.14
August	7.05+.14
September	7.07+.14
October	7.11+.14
Middling Spot	6.69+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

	To-day's closing.
October	12.73+.06
November	12.58+.06
December	12.63+.05
January	12.68+.05
February	12.69+.03
March	12.70+.01
April	12.68+.04
May	12.65+.05
June	12.63+.08
July	12.60+.08
August	12.60+.08
Septemeber	12.70+.08
October	12.85+.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot ...	14.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.
To-day's sales (Bales).

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10.55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	12.52+.17
March	12.77+.14
May	13.03+.23

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	12.55+.43
March	12.78+.40
May	13.04+.45

NEW ORLEANS 10-45 A.M.:—

January	12.55+41
March	12.71+.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

	To-day's closing
Scinde Good	4.65
Scinde Fully Good	4.95
Scinde Fine	5.25
Bengal Good	4.75
Bengal Fully Good	5.05
Bengal Fine	5.35
Oomra Good	5.50
Oomra Fully Good	5.80
Oomra Fine	6.10
Broach Good	5.35
Broach Fully Good	5.75
Broach Fine	6.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 26

Silver.—Bazars bought. China bought and sold. Market steady.

Spot	24.13/16
Forward	24-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 26.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 24/4/11-1/4.
London, Oct. 26.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 26.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 26.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec per cwt 17/1-1/2.
Jan/March per cwt. 17/4.1/2.
July/Sept per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/5-1/2.
No. 25, c & f Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—16.1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 26.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. spot:
Buyers sh. 1/8-3/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/8.7/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/8-1/2d.
Sellers sh. 1/8-3/4d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 26.
Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £7-1/2.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov. shipment Hull sellers £15.3/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment nominal £17-7/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold, ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £19.1/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ton:—
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton:—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 26.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 56.
Rozaria Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57/.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb shipment buyers 58/6.
Market:—Demand fair. Prices dearer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Oct/Nov. shipment Liverpool quoted 59/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec London paid & sellers 60.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 26.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. shipment paid £16/0/0.
Nov/Dec shipment buyers £17/12/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 26.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 32/1½.
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 32/

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 26.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment paid £06/1/0
Jan/Feb shipment Hull paid £15/12/6
New Crop Feb/Mar shipment paid £15/7,6
Market:—Firm. Trade quiet.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment nominal £18-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 26.
Demand Bills 484.37.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 26.

	To-day's price. £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C	20
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	118-1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10 1/4
National Bank	47 1/2
Eastern Bank	6 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/8
Conversion Loan	74 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69 5/8
Government Securities 3 p.c	59 1/2
Consols	54 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent 4	99 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	9- 7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 26.

	£
Copper, English best Selected	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	73 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/2
Spelter Hard	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 1/8
Tin Block	304 5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 27

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1923 (Tax Free). due 1928 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/3
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

In the share market jutes were again better in price with Howrah advancing from Rs. 39/8 to Rs. 41/2 on dividend rumours. Coals were only steady with good demand for Raneegunge. In miscellaneous only a small business was reported. Rubber shares were steady. In teas very little was doing in this section and sellers predominated. Government securities were fully steady.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 27.

B. C. RATE.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 ready.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 27|32.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 27|32 15th November.
Bank's buying T. T. 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6 5|32 October.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6 5|16 January February.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling T. T. 278 1|4.
Bank's buying T. T. 276 1|2.
Bank's buying D. D. 275 1|2.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 270 1|2.
PARIS.
Bank's selling D. D. 1120.
Bank's buying D. D. 1190.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1205.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling T. T. 135 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 3|4.
HONG-KONG.
Bank's selling D. D. 132 1|2.
SHANGHAI.
Bank's selling D. D. 166.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D. D. 157 1|2.
JAVA.
Bank's selling D. D. 89 5|8.
New York-London Cross Rate 4.84 13|16 26th instant.
London-Japan Cross Rate 2|0 1|4 26th instant.
London-Paris Cross Rate 158.00 26th instant.
London-Belgium Cross Rate 134.83 26th instant.
London-Switzerland Cross Rate 25.14 26th instant.
London-Italy Cross Rate 109.00 26th instant.
London-Prague Cross Rate 164.00 26th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, October 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1115
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	132 1/4
Shanghai	166
Japan	135 1/4
Singapore	157 1/2
Market steady	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 26

	To-day's Rate.
T T Berlin on London	20.39-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/8
T T Brussels on London	Unreceived
T T Madrid on London	31.84
T T Milan on London	106.90
T T Berne on London	25.14
T T Paris on London	157.50

LONDON DISCOUNT.

BOMBAY, October 27.

Gold £4.4.11 1|4 26th instant.
Silver London Ready 24 13|16 26th instant.
Silver London Forward 24 11|16 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready 53 1|4 cwts. 26th instant.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 29|32 per cent. 26th instant.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 7|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money: Call 3|4 per cent. 3 mos. 2 per cent. 6 mos. 3 per cent. 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 27

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8/3
Bar gold forward Rs 21/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/8/3
Bar silver ready, Rs. 58/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 58/3.
Bar silver 2nd. settlement, Rs. 56/7

London, Oct. 26.

Bar gold ready, s. 84|11 1|2.
Silver ready, d 24/13.
Silver forward, d. 24/10.

TONE OF SILVER.

India and China bought. Dull. China sold. Not sufficient silver a lower rate but market not strong at the quotation.
Sovereigns Ready 13/8/3.
Sovereigns Forward 13/8/3.
National bank bar gold 21/12/6

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Ready:—21/7/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Ready:—58/3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 58/8, highest 59, at 6 p.m. 58/8.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 56/10, highest 57/2, at 6 p.m. 56/8.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 56/2, highest 56/12, at 6 p.m. 55/15.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/0.
Vaida Magsar.—Opening 3/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

WHY I BECAME CHRISTIAN???

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 27

Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1½	58 4 0
Copper American	1 3/4	58 7 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pot Kiai		75 4 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	53 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		57 12 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		58 4 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		57 12 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

BOMBAY, October 27.
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

KHADI:—		Rs. a. p.
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 913-924	,,	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazl (Mulla)	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 15 0
Pabney (Phoolmela)	,,	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustani Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mill	,,	0 15 6
Appolo	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 15 0
Gold Mohur	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34.42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 13 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 0
Palkhi	,,	0 14 3
Maher	,,	0 14 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 14 6
Textile	,,	0 14 6
Cenaury	,,	0 14 0
Misher	,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mills	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 10 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 6
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting, 3 p.m.

Election meeting at Lalbagh, near Jain Temple, 9 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Horniman, Khadilkar, Nariman, B. T. Desai, Dr. Deshmukh, and others).

FRIDAY, October 29.

Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Public meeting regarding the Currency Problem, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. (Speakers Profs, Wadia and Joshi).

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

Public lecture at Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, by Mr. B. F. Madon on "The Recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission," Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding, 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, October 31.

Election meetings at Fergusson Road, Worlie Naka, (opp. Satyanarayan Temple), 9 p.m.

Election meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Speakers: Messrs. Jayakar, J. M. Mehta, and Dumasia.

Election meeting at West End Cinema, 9.15 a.m. (Speakers: Messrs. J. Mehta and Nariman).

Benefit Performance, Majestic Cinema in aid of Muslim Girls' Education Fund, 10 a.m.

DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

VIRKAR—Mr. D. C. Virkar(B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, died at Sangli on Thursday the 21st October, 1926.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber will be held in its Office at Canada Building, 3, Home Street, Fort, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 6.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION FUND.

A benefit performance will be given at the Majestic Cinema on Sunday at 10 a.m. in aid of Muslim Girls' Education Fund. Prominent Muslim leaders are expected to address the gathering.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

The members of the above Samaj who want to take part in the Elocution Competition should enlist their names with the Hon. Secretary Mr. S. S. Manda, 142, Kamathipura, 5th Lane, on or before (Thursday) 28th instant. The competition will take place on Sunday (the 31st) in Telegu Hall at 9.30 a.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. on Tuesday to 6 a.m. on Wednesday:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; Plague attack 0, death 0; and influenza attack 0, death 0: Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 81. Total mortality this day last year was 95.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The time taken for transmission of telegrams to and from Burma is now normal.

With effect from 1st of November, telegrams at deferred rates will not be accepted for radio telegraph offices in Bolivia and Peru, Punta Arenas (via radio Venezuela, Djibouti, New Caledonia and Philippines (except Manila).

MR. MADON ON CURRENCY REPORT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. B. F. Madon will deliver a public lecture on "The Recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Saturday, (the 30th instant) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Secretary of the Indian Currency League will preside.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committe of India has sent the following message to the Press:

"Under orders of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, President the meeting of Central Khilafat Committee announced for 2nd, 3rd and 4th November to be held at Lucknow has been postponed for first week of December owing to elections."

TODAY'S MEETING AT LALBAGH.

A public meeting under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. and Bombay Branch of Swaraj Party will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the open compound adjoining the new Jain Temple at Lalbagh when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Khadilkar, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, F. J. Ginwalla, Virchand Panachand Shah, Baloobhai T. Desai, Dr. Deshmukh, and others will address on the coming election.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Aggrawal Sabha, Lala Gangaram Rais of Umbala has been unanimously elected President of the Aggrawal Conference to be held in Lahore on the 19th, 20th and 21st November, 1926.—A. P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

SENSATIONAL CASE IN MAZGAON COURT.

RESPECTABLE KHOJA MERCHANTS INVOLVED

A sensational case of alleged breach of trust is being heard by Mr. P. L. Thaker at the Mazagaon Police Court in which the parties concerned are respectable Khoja merchants.

The complainant in the case is Haji Mohmed Khalfan who has charged Mr. Ibrahim F. J. Laljee and Mr. Adam F. J. Laljee with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,085.

The complainant alleged that he was doing business at Massava, an Italian port in Red Sea. The accused are doing business under the name and style of Joomabhay Laljee and Co., having their perhi in Samuel Street. In the month of October 1925 he sold 50 tons of selt for Rs. 1,300 to one Hassanbhai Virji who has a firm in Zanzibar He shipped the goods from Masava to Zanzibar on or about the 26th of October 1925. On the same day he wired to Hasanbhai Virji informing him of the same and asking him to remit Rs. 1,300 to accused's firm in Bombay. He also wrote a letter to the accused's firm at Aden informing them that Sasanbhai Virji of Zanzibar would remit Rs. 1,300 to their Bombay firm and to credit the same to his account. Hasanbhai Virji drew a bill of exchange addressed to Messrs. Nasarbhoy A Laljee and Co. in favour of accused's firm The accused recovered the bill from Messrs. Nasarbhoy A. Laljee and Co Subsequently on enquiry the complainant learned that the accused had credited only Rs. 215 to the complaint's account and in reply to the complaint stated that Hasanbhai Virji had owed them Rs. 1,085 which they had deducted. The complainant submitted that he had nothing to do with the accused's account with Hasanbhai Virji.

Mr. A T. Janai appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. N. Kanuga for the first accused. As the accused has not been served with the process the case is adjourned.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE

ACCUSED AQUITTED

A very interesting case under the Gabling Act has been decided by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, in which one Ali Mirza was charged with keeping a common gaming house. Mr. A. T. Janai, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that Inspector Bull armed with a warrant from Mr. Canty, the Deputy Commissioner of Police raided a house at Stone Bunder, Fort, and broke open the door He found besides the accused, Ali Mirza, four other persons playing with cards. As soon as the police entered the room, Inspector Bull saw one person throwing something out of the window and a search being made two cards were found on the roof of the adjoining building and three rupees in the lane In the room of the accused, two packs of cards and a four-anna coin was found while from their persons a sum of Rs. 100 was recovered.

The defence of the accused was that they were all Mogul tea shopkeepers and were playing the game of seven hands.

Mr. Janai for the accused contended that the accused did not come under the purview of the Gaming Act and cited ruling of the High Court, in which it was laid down that where a party of friends were found playing cards for a small stake, it did not constitute a gaming house.

His Worship acquitted the accused.

I. OITERER WITH REVOLVER REMANDED.

Abdulla, a Young Mahomedan, was placed before Mr H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning and was remanded to police custody.

It was alleged that the accused was found loitering in the vicinity of Jumma Masjid with a cash box in his hand in the early hours of Tuesday morning. A police constable tried to arrest him, but the accused began to run away, dropping the cash box while running. He was chased and secured. On searching his person, a revolver and a sharp knife were found in his possession. The cash box was also secured. As police inquiries in the matter were incomplete, the remand was applied for.

The Magistrate granted the application.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The article, which appeared in our yesterday's issue, under the above caption (p. 11), was written by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. The name of the writer was inadvertently omitted.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

October 27.

S S Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

October 27.

S S Karoa, Watson, Durban.

October 28.

S S Astronomer, Richard, Mauritius.

S S Haresfield, Davis, Calcutta.

LOADING.

October 27.

Steamer Razmak for Aden.

Steamer Bandra for Busreh.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

MR. F. E. BHARUCHA BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

Mr. Fakirjee E. Barucha, Director of Industries was examined by the Indian Tariff Board on Wednesday.

In his written statement witness said:—

FOREIGN YARN ON HANDLOOMS

The average annual quantity of imported yarn consumed in India during the last five years is only 48 million lbs. as given in column 5 of table II. Assuming 25 per cent. of this to have been used in the mills it leaves only 36 millions or lbs for the hand looms. The average quantity of foreign as well as mill made yarn available for hand looms for the same period is 297 million lbs. as given in table IV, column 4. Deducting from this 36 million lbs. of foreign yarn, 261 million lbs of Indian mill made yarn available for hand looms is obtained. The foreign yarn used by the hand looms is therefore about 12.1 per cent. of the total yarn used by them.

The hand looms therefore use about 88 per cent of Indian mill made yarn and only about 12 per cent. of foreign warn. The foreign yarn used by the hand looms is mostly of counts above 30s which is used for high class fabrics such as fine sarees, dhoties, etc., worn by the better class of people.

A very large number of hand loom weavers work for merchants who supply them with yarn and buy over their finished goods paying wages per piece If therefore a heavy import duty is levied on all imported yarn it will not fall directly on hand loom weavers as is assumed in paragraph 116 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission but the merchants who buy and supply foreign yarn to the hand-loom weavers and also take over their woven goods will adjust the selling price of the latter in accordance with the price of the foreign yarn available, and as the woven goods made from foreign yarn are worn usually by well-to-do people the stress of the higher prices will not be very much felt

The proposed enhanced import duty on yarn therefore is likely to agect only about 12 per cent. of the hand-loom products and the extra burden will ultimately fall on the consumers.

Examined by the Chairman, witness said that he had been in the Industries Department for more than six years. He has also special knowledge of the Indian Textile Industry, In view of the fact that he was attached to the Amritsar and Lahore Mills as Manager and Engineer respectively.

Q—We should be glad to have your general impressions on the Textile Industry as well, beside the Handloom Industry.

A.—Yes, I shall be glad to express my views on whatever questions that are put to me

WILL IMPORT DUTY AFFECT HANDLOOMS?

Q.—I gather from your note that your general impression is that a higher import duty on imported yarn will make very little difference to the hand-loom weaver, owing to the fact that the later uses 88 per cent. of Indian and 12 per cent. of foreign yarn?—Yes.

Q.—But if you are to put a higher duty on imported yarn, would not the price of cloth go up and ultimately affect the Indian Mills?—Of course it will go the mills to a certain extent, but it will not affect the handloom industry.

Q.—So your conclusion is that a higher duty on imported yarn will not affect the handloom industry?

A.—Yes I think the people will come forward to support their own industry In the boom period the price of yarn was the highest, something like Rs. 2 per pound.

Q.—Would not that acect the handloom product?

A.—No, it will not affect.

Q.—I don't quite understand your position. In one place you say that the increase of imported duty on yarn would not affect the handloom industry and in the other place, you contend that it will affect the Textile Industry Will you make this point clear?

A.—What I say is this; the import duty on yarn will affect the handloom industry and also the textile industry, but it will perhaps result in the increase in the price of cloth to a certain extent Of course, that will not debar the people from buying cloth, either handloom made or foreign. At present I understand that the cloth which is sold by Indian mills for Re. 1 per pound, is sold in the market at a much higher rate. The actual purchasers in the market have no idea as to at what price the cloth should be purchased in the market.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Subba Rao: What is the conclusion you draw from that?—My conclusion is that the retailers actually make 60 to 70 per cent profit.

Chairman: Has any census been taken of the handloom industry in this Presidency?—I estimate that there are 20 lakhs of handlooms in this country.

"NO MONEY FOR THEIR PRODUCTS"

Mr. Subba Rao: In this Presidency?—No in the whole of India

Chairman: You probably know that the mills which have only spinning departments are in a much worse position than those which have both spinning and weavig departments. And that is presumably due to the great demand for the handloom industry Isn't that so?

A.—I think that is due to the purchasing power of the ryot being reduced. The ryots are about 85 per cent and they don't get sufficient money for their products. The actual revenue of the whole country as a matter of fact, is reduced.

Q.—But there is a good monsoon this year?—The good monsoon will be left next year.

Q.—Do you consider that the ryots are paying more in wages for their labour than ebfore?

A.—Yes. They feel at times, the scarcity of labour.

HANDLOOM AND MILLS

Furthur examined by Mr. Subba Rao witness said, Indian mills did not produce very low count of cloth because they could not compete with handlooms. A handloom operative was his own carding and weaving master and therefore saved 40 to 50 per cent over the mill produce.

CHEAPER BUT NOT SUPERIOR

Replying to the chairman witness said the Japanese goods were cheaper than English but not superior in quality.

The Board then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

"INDIAN FIRST, PARSI AFTERWARDS,"

To the Editor of "The Chroniele".

Sir,—In his interview with the representative of the Bombay Chronicle, published in its to-day's issue, Sir Pheroze is reported to have said as follows:—

(1) "I am not in favour of communal representation"—This is excellent.

(2) "But in order that Parsis should hold their own they must join the Councils"—Quite, but how? Without training, without equipment, without sacrifice, as Mr. Dumasia is trying

(3) "We should regard ourselves as Indians first and Parsis afterwards."—Splendid. But, Sir, Pheroze, how does Sir Pheroze translate his advice into action, please?

(4) Says Sir Pheroze: "The Parsi community must endeavour to put in one of their 'co-religionists' in the Assembly! Is this communalism or nationalism?

(5) And as regards his statement that Mr. Dumasia's record is better than Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's, will Sir Pheroze, oblige, the public by substantiating his statement with facts and figures?

(6) Does he know that his dear friend Mr. Dumasia has not been able to tell the public (a) as to how many meetings he, has attended at Delhi and Simla sessions of the Assembly? (b) How many and which resolutions he has moved? (c) How many Bills he has sponsored? (d) How many resolutions he has combated? (e) What fight he has put up against the bureaucracy? (f) How he has voted? With the Government or for the public? (g) Need I say that Sir Pheroze's preference for Mr. Dumasia over Mr. Jamnadas, will no doubt cause amnsement and amazement even amongst his best friends like Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. H. P. Mody.

Will Sir Pheroze enlighten the public with the wonderous achievements of Mr. Dumasia?

Yours etc.,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

The General Secretary of the U. P. P. Conference wires from Kashipur: "The 20th session of the U. P. P. Conference which was going to be held on 30th, 31st and 1st November at Kashipur (Naini Tal) has been postponed till December 1st week.

NORTHBROOK GARDENS AGAIN.

SCENE OF THEFT.

Mr. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court passed orders on Tuesday sentencing one Gaffoor Abdul to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. It appeared that the accused, a regular prowler at the Northbrook Gardens, witnessed some children at play about the Gardens and joining them, secretly abstracted a gold ring from the finger of a four-year old boy named Hiralal Manji. The accused, the Court was told, had several previous convictions and a deterrent sentence was requested. The purlieus of the Northbrook Gardens has been the scene of many daring robberies and it is to be hoped that more stringent police precautions will be taken in this locality.

MURDERED FOR "STARING".

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, is engaged in hearing the case in which one Bashir was set upon by one Syed Ali Naki and stabbed to death at Kamtipura on the night of 1st September. Inspector Barodia led the evidence.

It transpired that on the night in question, the deceased Bashir was out with his friends and met the party of the accused. At the corner of 14th Lane Kamatipura, accused got out of his victoria and coolly asked the deceased why he was staring him in the face. The deceased denied the soft impeachment when the accused whipped out a knife from his waist-coat pocket and buried it in the abdomen of the deceased, who fell back and staggered away from the scene. He died after admission to the Hospital. A number of witnesses identified the accused as the assailant, and the case was arrested. Evidence is being recorded.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

On receipt of certain information, Sub Inspector Savant of the Princess Street Police Station raided a room in Haridas Building, at Ganwadi, on Monday night and arrested one Ramchandra Nanabhai who was found receiving Satta bets. A man named Bhula Gopal who was at the time of the raid laying bets was also arrested The room was then searched and several betting slips and a sum of Rs. 485 were seized by the police.

Ramchandra Nanabhai and Bhula Gopal were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and an application was made for the postponment of the case, as police inquiries were incomplete.

The postponement was granted.

INDIAN COTTON CROP "FAIR"

SECOND GOVERNMENT FORECAST

7 LAC ACRES LOSS IN ACREAGE

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The Indian Cotton cultivator has been a mute sufferer all these weeks, watching the steep downward movement of cotton prices. The offices, all along interested in getting cheap cotton from India have been spreading "Bearish" reports and talking of a bumper cotton crop.

We have received this week, the second forecast of the Indian Cotton Crop. It estimates the cotton acreage till the end of September as 22,143,000 acres, as against 22,840,000 same time last year—a loss of 7,00,000 acres.

Liverpool cables:—"Continent buying. Trade fixing call sales."

Government of India crop report mentions the condition of the crop as "fair", and not as some offices here, who are in the habit of describing the Cotton Crop as "good," 'satisfactory' and "excellent." The "Times of India" last month informed us: "The cotton crop over the whole of India damaged." The second official forecast confirms this view, and regards the crop prospects as "fair."

In the rush of short sales, which bear heavily on the market, the Indian producer is crushed heavily between the grinding stones of lower prices and "poor" demand due to higher exchange.

While his crop is "fair" and his acreage lower, he would get very 'poor" rates for his cotton, which has displaced a vast amount of his food crops. This would reveal the suicidal policy of embarking on a headlong policy of increasing the cotton cultivation, without regard to the ryots' true interests. The Empire Cotton Growing Association has been propped up by the Government, with the levy of a cotton cess on all the bales coming into Bombay.

Egyptian Government has ordered the Cotton acreage to be reduced by 33 per cent. for 3 years. The crop there is 1683,000 bales (400 lbs. each) 14 p.c. less than last year. The acreage is 7 p.c. less.

The American Emergency Committee, under the leadership of Mr. Eugene Meyers, former managing director of the War Finance Corporation, has been actively touring the country, to help the farmers to get better prices. A Reuter's special cable states:—

"Atlanta (Georgia), Oct. 26.—After the conference, Mr. Eugene Meyer, who is touring in the South with a group of prominent bankers, businessmen and agriculturists, indicated his intention to organise a finance corporation similar to those contemplated in North and South Carolina to reject the holding off from the markets a number of bales of cotton to prevent the price falling too low."

Indian stocks are abnormally low, the crop is about 3 weeks late, and the condition is "fair". What with the help of world factors stated above, together with the coal strike possibly ending in a week or two, we may reasonably expect letter prices in the near future, if only the Indian Government lends a helping hand to our downtrodden ryots, by doing away with the higher ratio of 18d.

"CORNER" IN SILVER.

BULL POSITION GETTING "STRONG"

(From our Correspondent).

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The fears of a "corner" in Silver are not realized yet, but the "Bears" have naturally been nervous, due to continued strength in London and China markets, where, it is said, the "Bull" speculator is operating.

There was a renewed rush of 'bear' covering to-day, mainly on account of large holding by the "Bull" speculator, who is said to have purchased 10,000 Bars He makes his position stronger, by buying up 'ready' silver and offering the same to buyers—after cutting the bars into pieces—at a profit of 8 to 12 annas per 100 tolas—with a view to restrict the tenderable supply of Silver, for Asho (1st settlement).

The prices steadily rose from Rs. 57/14 (at the opening) to Rs. 59/0 for 1st settlement, late in the afternoon due to heavy coverings by the "Bears".

The rates at 4 p.m. were Rs. 58/10 and Rs. 56/15, for 1st and 2nd settlements.

London Spot: 24 13/16 plus 1/4d.

London Forward: 24 5/8 plus 3/16d.

China Exchange: 2s. 5 5/8d.

The London Silver cables:—"Market dull India and China bought. China sold. Not sufficient Silver at lower rate, but market not strong at the quotation."

"Bazaars bought. China bought and sold. Market steady.

When China comes as a "buyer," and "sufficient silver" can't be had at lower rates, the market would naturally go higher.

GOLD "RISING."

Gold prices rose to Rs. 21/8/0 this evening, owing to the exchange being lower with sellers at 1s. 5 13/16d.

COLOUR-MARKET.

BOMBAY, October 27.

	Rs.	a.	p
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P.,	68	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Big Pac	60	0	0
Napthol A. S.	6	4	0
Scarlet	2	12	0
Indenthrine Blue	3	8	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	14	0
Magenta Crystals	6	8	0
Indigo	2	1	0
Nigrosene Crystals	1	6	0

Tone and Remarks:

Prices in most cases are unchanged. Small business passing. Alizarines, Magenta Crystals and Indenthrines. Indenting business is quiet.

REFORM NOT PUNISHMENT THE IDEAL

GOVERNOR AT REFORMATORY SCHOOL

MR. KAZI CONGRATULATED

His Excellency the Governor in the course of speech at the prize-giving ceremony of the Yervda Reformatory School on Tuesday, said:—

Mr. Kazi, Ladies and Gentlemen, and boys of the Reformatory School:

As Mr. Kazi has reminded us, this is the third time I have attended the prize distribution of this school, and you will perhaps be interested to hear that there is no other school in the Bombay Presidency which I have visited every year since I came to Bombay, as I have yours. The reason for this is that, as I think you all know, I take a special interest in this school, because I feel that I and my Government have a special responsibility towards the boys who are here, seeing that we not only look after their education, but their whole upbringing during the time they are in the school.

There is one very remarkable feature of the report to which I have listened with so much interest, and it is this, that Mr. Kazi has not asked for anything for the Reformatory this time. The first time I came here two years ago, you wanted a tailoring class and an Urdu class, and you have now got both. Last year you wanted more facilities for training in agriculture and for your games, and again you have got both; and now it seems you have no wants of any kind left. This is a very satisfactory position to be in, but I am afraid it will not last long, for I know Mr. Kazi is always thinking out new ways of improving the Reformatory and making it more useful for the purpose for which it is intended, and I have no doubt that we shall hear, at some early date, of some further improvements urgently needed.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

Mr. Kazi's report is a most satisfactory one, and I am particularly glad to hear of the regular Reading Room which was started last month. It is, to my mind, most important that the boys should cultivate a taste for reading, which will be of the greatest benefit to them when they leave this Institution.

I am particularly glad, also, to hear what Mr. Kazi says about training in Agriculture for the pupils of this school. I was glad, to see, one day, the boys at the Poona Agricultural Show, and I hope that they have had, or will have, other opportunities of visiting a Show which is of such an educative character.

It is a great source of satisfaction to Government, and to myself, to find that the high standards of recent years are being well maintained, that while the boys are kindly treated, the discipline is good, and that the Superintendent and his Assistants are carrying out so loyally and so successfully the policy of Government, which is to make this Institution a place, not of punishment, but of reform. The appearance of the boys to-day is the best testimony to the manner in which the Institution is conducted, and I am glad to have the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Kazi, for the third year in succession, on the excellent manner in which he has carried out his duties as Superintendent.

"FIT TO LIVE SIDE BY SIDE"

MR. S. CHETTY ON INDIA'S RIGHT.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 27.

Melbourne.—250 guests were present at the Federal Parliamentary Dinner at which Mr. Chetty, India, recognised Australia's right to determine the character of its population; but they asked Australian acquiescence in Imperial Conference decision which indicated that the manner in which Indians were treated in other Dominions was inconsistent with Imperial solidarity. Rev. Dean Ingle's utterance that the attitude of India would be a doubtful factor in the next Great Imperial trouble had surprised and pained Indians. India's attitude was as much beyond doubt as Australia's. (Applause). Indians had fought alongside the Empire's splendid fighters and could not be blamed of they took the view that if they were fit to die side by side with White men they were fit also to live side by side with them. (Applause) —Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information) Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET JANUARY.

27th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	12.31
To-day's Opening Rate	12.27
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	12.26
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL MARKET JANUARY.,

27th October, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	6.74
To-day's Opening Rate	6.60
Difference	—14
To-day's Closing Rate	6.62
Difference	—.12

Khandi Closed	243
Sewri Closed	242-8-0

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(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

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(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 28, 1926.

WANTED—A NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

It is natural enough, on the eve of the General Elections, for each party to swear by its pet programme as the only one for the salvation of the country or to represent every other programme as leading the country to rack and ruin. Yet when you come to examine the rival programmes a little closely and dispassionately, some important common features will be discerned in many of them, apart from the oneness of the goal of all parties. No responsible party pledges itself to co-operation with Government at any cost. No party, again, believes in the practicability of complete or cent per cent non-co-operation. The programme of each party in practice is a mixture of co-operation and non-co-operation. There may be more of the one or of the other. But none can deny the composite character of most of the programmes. Secondly, the degree of co-operation or non-co-operation is made conditional on the attitude of Government. And, as we pointed out yesterday, it is necessarily dependent upon the strength of the parties in the Councils. It is, therefore, sometime after the Elections, that the various parties will be in a mood to adjust the details of their respective programmes. More will depend upon these fully evolved programmes than upon the present vague party labels or cries. The same forces that induced the Swarajists and the Independents to form a coalition in the last Assembly will continue to operate and, if anything, the need for a united front will be greater in the near future than ever before. What we urge is that, in recognition of that need, the different parties should once again evolve a joint national programme. The common features, noted above, of the different parties give us the hope that such a united programme is possible. The hope may seem chimerical to-day when each party hugs to itself its narrow formulas. But soon they will have to be cast into the melting-pot, and we have the confidence that a common programme will emerge.

The need for a joint programme is forced on us by a variety of circumstances. Some of these we have pointed out before. We cannot make any headway against a strongly entrenched bureaucracy, nor can we do any constructive work in the country unless we have the active co-operation of the whole country. The people feel distressingly puzzled when their leaders themselves disagree. United action alone can prevent them from being driven into despair. It is, again, united action alone that can stem the advancing tide of communalism. It must be fairly clear by now that the communal differences that loom so large on our political horizon are at bottom more political than religious. If these differences are not composed and if a common policy is not evolved acceptable to the two large communities now ranged against each other, the strength of each, which if united can bend the common opponent, will be dissipated in fratricidal warfare. We are aware that it is a formidable task to evolve a programme which, on the one hand, will be vigorous enough to make an impression upon Government and which, on the other, will rally the principal communities in the country. But those who hope for Swaraj will not be deterred by the difficulty of the condition precedent of Swaraj, viz., intercommunal unity. It is madness to suppose that any one community can win Swaraj irrespective of the attitude of others. A common programme is an imperious necessity. If we have the will to find it, if we fully realize the need for it, we shall surely find it. This will mean a little give and take. Some may not relish it. But let it never be forgotten that the strength of numbers is our principal stronghold. That very strength will be our weakness if it is misapplied.

As we have said above, no party is just at present disposed to revise its programme. It will be only after the elections that each will be in a mood to consider the question of a coalition. We shall, therefore, defer suggesting the details or even the outlines of a common programme. We can only suggest now some of the ways of creating an atmosphere favourable to the evolution of a national programme in the near future. The first duty of each party now is to recognise the utter inevitability of united action at no distant date and therefore to be more tolerant towards the others. So too must be the relations between the various communities. Secondly, in view of the fact that the Hindu-Muslim tension is due, to a large extent, to the fear entertained by some Muslims that the Hindus wish to scrap the Lucknow Pact and the principle of communal representation in Legislatures, it is necessary that responsible Hindu leaders should reassure the Muslims that they will not countenance any such change except with the consent of the Muslims themselves. Thirdly, we would once again implore Mahatma Gandhi, whom all parties and communities respect, to convene, as early as possible, a Convention of the prominent leaders of all the principal parties and contending communities and help them to evolve a settlement of their present differences. This Convention should function till its place is taken by the Congress when the latter becomes even more representative than it is. This leads us to our final suggestion which we hinted at yesterday. It is that all parties and communities should work under the auspices of the Congress. To the Liberals who have stayed away from the Congress for some years past and to the Muslims who have not yet joined it in sufficiently large numbers we would express our deepest conviction that, notwithstanding all the apparently uncompromising talk of some of the Congress leaders because of party commitments, never was the longing for unity among Congressmen in general stronger or more real than it is now. The Liberals have made a move in the right direction by making common cause with some Congressmen. They can go a step further and join the Congress. Muslims too will do well to realise that a vast majority of Congressmen have all along stood by them for securing their interests as a minority and that if they must be strong in the Congress they will strengthen the hands of such Congressmen and thereby secure a far more permanent support for their rights and interests than any other they may seek elsewhere. We would appeal to the Muslim leaders in the Congress like Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Ali brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Mazar-ul-Haque to persuade as many Muslims as possible to join the Congress. The Congress may not reach a solution of our differences in a day, but its past history warrants the hope that, if all parties and communities meet under its auspices, a happy settlement cannot be long deferred. The Congress was designed to be, has striven to be, and will yet be, a symbol and stronghold of a united nation.

STEPMOTHERLY TREATMENT.

With what hostility British business interests look upon Indian efforts to promote the shipping industry in this country under indigenous auspices is brought out in the interview Sir Lalubhai Samaldas gave to Reuter on the eve of his departure from London to return home. Sir Lalubhai left Bombay for England last July in the interests of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. He wanted to place very large orders with British shipbuilding firms for additional steamers for the concern he represented. He told Reuter that he had placed orders for two cargo boats with a Greenock firm, and would have ordered a larger number of steamers had the Trade Facilities Committee entertained favourably his application for a guarantee.

This Committee, which is appointed by the British Government, is concerned with the examination of applications on the part of businessmen, to whichever country they may belong, for asking the British Government to guarantee to the manufactures in Britain the payment of the price of the material they order from them. This is the method Britain adopts to facilitate trading with her manufacturers by foreigners, and the Trades Facilities Committee has since 1921, when its activities began, guaranteed to British and foreign companies nearly twenty million sterling for building ships in England. But when Sir Lalubhai asked for a similar guarantee he was told the British Treasury had no money. That Treasury has money enough to guarantee the building of Norwegian and other ships, money in millions of pounds, but when it comes to the question of supporting Indian ship-owners, the excuse is there is no money.

This is a matter which must not, in the national interest, be allowed to rest here. This country has the right to demand of the British Government why such stepmotherly treatment should be meted out to the principal Indian shipping concern which actively promotes the growth of an indigenous mercantile marine shipping. Is it possibly due to this that to the British Power who has a practical monopoly of carrying the sea-borne trade of India, the fact that one Indian shipping company should be able to compete in a sphere which is considered exclusively British is a veritable eyesore? At the Imperial Conference in London they talk of Empire unity and discuss problems of inter-Imperial trade facilities. Are these facilities to remain denied to Swadeshi Indian concerns? It is the duty of the Government of India who profess sympathy with the development of an indigenous mercantile marine, to ask the British Government to explain how it was that for guaranteeing an Indian concern for a comparatively small amount, the British Treasury had no funds.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

NEED FOR A UNITED FRONT.

It is unfortunate that during the present election campaign the things that divide Indian Nationalists have been given greater importance than those that unite them. The Supreme need of the country is the formulation of a programme of action that will command the approval and evoke the co-operation of all parties in the country. Such a programme is not only desirable but also feasible. With a view to create an atmosphere favourable to the evolution of such a programme we have arranged to publish interviews with prominent candidates of various parties on the subject. We publish below the interview with Mr. K. F Nariman:—

"I am hopeful," Mr. Nariman says, "that, after the whirlpool of elections, different parties will practically be assimilated into the principal party of Opposition .....I shall certainly try to bring about such a harmonious fusion, provided it does not mean sacrifice of my principles of opposition to Government."

Q:—What will be your definite political programme in the Council, once you enter it?

A:—The political programme of all Congress candidates, including myself, is and will be the Congress programme: as party candidates we cannot have any individual programme as distinct from the party we represent.

Q: What are the prospects of your party being returned to the Legislatures in sufficient majority?

A: As regards other Provinces and the Assembly I am unable to gauge the situation. As regards the local Council, I do not think the situation will be better than the last Council. Although I am hopeful that after the whirlpool of elections, different parties will practically be assimilated into the one principal fairly formidable party of opposition, the only hope of improvement of the prospects of Opposition is the displacement of Mr. Jadhav from the Ministerial chair and thus depriving Government of the services of an energetic and faithful Chief Whip.

Fusion Possible.

Q: Is there any possibility of there being a harmonious fusion of all the parties within the Congress after the fever of election-campaign has subsided? Will you try for that?

A: If I am elected, I shall certainly try to bring about such a harmonious fusion, provided it does not mean sacrifice of my principles of Opposition to Government.

Q: Don't you think that the abusive language that has become the outstanding feature of the present electioneering campaign is detrimental to the interest of the Congress?

A: I do not think that abusive language has become the outstanding feature of the present electioneering-campaign; though some lapses here and there in that direction are deplorable. When policies and creeds of different parties differ so fundamentally it is but natural to expect fairly strong criticism and castigation on either side. In public life, and particularly during the election campaigns, we must have the thick skin of a rhinoceros and should not be so super-sensitive. But from past experience I am certain that in face of the common enemy and common dangers, after the elections are over, all this unpleasantness will be forgotten and old colleagues will again sit together and work against the common enemy from different points.

Q: What will be your and your party's attitude at the forthcoming Gauhati Congress?

A: I believe our party's attitude in the next Congress will be to make the programme more rigid and opposition more firm so as not to allow any lapses as occured in the past and which caused to some extent defections in the party.

An Interested Spectator.

Q: Do you think that the union of all the warring factions within the Congress camp will bring back Mahatmaji once more at the helm of affairs and is it not worth trying?

A: Mahatmaji has recently indicated his mind in response to an invitation from a number of patriots. It appears that Mahatmaji is at present watching the situation as an interested spectator but I expect he will shortly come out with some fresh bomb-shell that may again bewilder the rulers and march the whole Nation to the forward straight path.

Q: What will be your party's answer to the high-sounding pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead in the Imperial Conference now in session?

A: Mr. Satyamurti at the Congress-House meeting has already replied on behalf of the Party to Lord Birkenhead. I am sure that every self-respecting Indian will agree that that is the only honourable and manly reply and if there is any sincerity or bonafides in these high-sounding declarations, then there could be no difficulty in accepting these honourable terms offered, on behalf of the Indian Nation.

A BALKAN LOCARNO.

WHAT THE CONTINENTAL PRESS SAYS.

The European Press gave a great deal of attention in mail week to the meeting between Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain, and in the German Press in particular various conclusions, mostly crediting England with some deeper purpose than a mere exchange of courtesies, were drawn regarding this meeting. Another subject which occupied the attention of several prominent journals in Berlin, Prague and Rome was the idea of a "Balkan Locarno." To M. Nintchitch, Foreign Minister in the Jugo-Slavian Government, goes the honour of being the first to use the phrase "Locarno of the Balkans" in connection with his scheme for a closer understanding between the peoples of South Eastern Europe with a view to solving possible conflicts,—and the possibility of such conflicts is ever present—by the Locarno method.

A Counterblast to Thoiry.

But in Germany the event which attracted the most considerable attention after the entry of that country into the League was the meeting between the Fascist Dictator and the English Foreign Minister. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" prints in huge headlines: "Meeting at Civita-Vecchia. The Counter-move to Thoiry—Europe, Arabia and Africa on the programme." The lunch at a wayside inn which Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand managed to have in absolute secrecy immediately after the League session is said to have heralded the advent of real peace between the combatants of old, but the Mussolini-Chamberlain interview is looked upon in Germany with great suspicion because the feeling in the German press is that both statesmen are anxious to stifle public interest in what they really discussed.

Italian Assurances.

The reiterated protest in the Italian Press that nothing hostile to the efforts which French and German industrialists and the Briand-Stresman school of promoters of mutual peace are making is intended by Mussolini with the help of British Imperialists has made public opinion in Germany only more suspicious. The "Popolo d'Ltalia" assures the German people "that Italy is anxious to develop friendly relations with Germany as well as with France and that Italian public opinion is not at all in favour of supporting those who are still unwilling not to let bygones be bygones." But the attitude of England is being watched both in Germany and Italy with close interest. The fact that England has not joined the Steel Trust formed by German, French and Belgian industrial interests has not failed a attract notice in the Italian Press, while German journals make bitter comments about the absence of a reply to the Abyssinian note of protest by the League Council—an omission which is alleged to have its origin in the pressure England can bring to bear on that body.

"The Balkan Locarno."

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, M. Bouroff, paid a visit to Mussolini in the first week of this month. The "Secolo" reads in this meeting an attempt on the part of Bulgaria to solicit the help of Italy in securing a "Balkan Locarno". "Italy is", the journal says "particularly in a good position owing to its present political policy and importance to help in the inauguration of such a Locarno in the Balkans". Yugo-Slavia is ready to work in the same direction. The Czecho Slovaks, as the "Prager Presse" has repeatedly pointed out, would like nothing better. But if militarism is absolutely unpopular in Yugo-Slavia, it is not in Roumania.

A Bombshell.

At Bucharest where English influence dominates over that of any other European Power, the Government of General Averescu does not believe in a pacifism which will come in the way of the "Greater Roumania" ideal. Militarism in Roumania is being kept very much alive, and while radical doctrinaires like M. Nintchitch talk about a Balkan Locarno, Poland and Roumania agree upon a military convention with the help of France. How far the English Government helped her protege, Roumania, in securing such an understanding is not known, because English foreign policy has subtler methods of working than that of France. The Convention between Roumania and Poland actually mentions Russia and Germany as Powers with hostile intentions towards the two contracting parties. The Convention has dropped like a bombshell into the atmosphere of mutual good-will which the Czechs and the Yugo-slavs and the Bulgars want to create in the Balkans, an atmosphere which is impossible to create unless 'all' the Balkan States co-operate in making it possible.

Notes of the Day.

The Backers.

The Reuter message from Shanghai that Fen-Yuh-Siang, the Christian General, is returning to China again to take the lead after some months of exile in Moscow is a reminder of the real nature of the internecine struggle in that country. The warring Tuchuns and generals can carry on this strife because each party has backers who are ready to supply it with arms and ammunitions. If England is said to support Chang-Tso-Lin in the North, Soviet Russia is charged with supporting the Cantonese Government. The Western Powers are interested in keeping the Peking Government under their thumb and Russia realises that as a counterpoise to Anglo-French domination of that Government, she must come to the rescue of the Republican Government of Canton. Fen has now decided to fight against his old allies of the North and as he has a great military reputation and brilliant powers of organisation, his accession to the democratic cause will be of immense value to the Southern Government. But if the Powers are really desirous of seeing a stable China coming into existence out of this travail, why do they supply the contestants with the sinews of war?

The French Debt to America.

Uncle Sam's insistence that France must find out now a speedier method of paying back the money lent to her by him during the war and after is causing great bitterness in the French Press, which accuses Americans of being dour, hard-headed people who will have their pound of flesh. A French ecclesiastic recently returned to France from a tour of the United States and assured his compatriots that the best way to melt American hearts was to touch upon the sentimental note. M. Clemenceau tried that in his famous open letter to President Coolidge. He served up a sentimental dish mixed up unfortunately with ingredients of doubtful use like the sentence "France is not for sale." His attempt was a miserable failure. Now French business men are so angry with America that they have taken to expressing their disgust of Americans in circulars to their clients.

A Gloomy Prospect.

One of these circulars has the following vitriolic passage: "The Americans wish to ruin us. They insist upon the entire payment of our debt, and this debt increases as the franc loses in value. My friend, by buying from foreigners the equipment you require you are playing into their hands and contributing to the rise in the value of the dollar and the pound and the depreciation of the franc. A day will come when the American will no longer be content to install himself in France as merchant or manufacturer; he will buy cheaply by means of his dollars your farms and your land." A very patriotic lament indeed, but hardly the way to win over America and induce her to be reasonable in the conditions she wants to lay down about the repayment of her dues.

Women's Crusade.

In response to a questionnaire sent out by the Women's Indian Association a number of candidates for elections in the Madras Presidency have pledged themselves to support the reforms desired by the Association. These reforms relate to compulsory primary education for girls as well as boys, larger grants for higher education of girls, raising the age of consent to sixteen years, making brothels illegal, and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks. The Women's Association has over sixty branches all over the country, the biggest branch being in Bombay. If all the branches take up the work initiated by the central Association at Madras, they will have started a real crusade in all Presidencies for the above-named reforms.

Toll of Liquor.

In co-operation with the All-India Prohibition League and the numerous institutions affiliated to it, the Women's Association can do a great deal for Prohibition. The evil effects of liquor, direct and indirect, on women are terrible. It has been calculated that, in the United States before Prohibition, liquor was responsible for 37 per cent. of the pauperism, 45 per cent. of the child desertion and 50 per cent. of the crime in the country. The effect of alcohol upon women is infinitely worse than upon men. "When the alcohol vice has become a habit," said Sir Andrew Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, "it is difficult to cure in men; it is all but impossible in women." The alcohol, besides, is distilled into the mother's milk and ruins the health of the suckling child. It is only too well-known how liquor has aggravated the evil of, prostitution all over the world. Men and women alike should join in fighting the liquor demon.

"Bombay Samachar" Divali Number.

"The Bombay Samachar" Divali Number, which will be published to-morrow and an advance copy of which has been sent to us, fully maintains the high standard of excellence both as regards its matter and get-up. Besides several beautiful coloured and other illustrations it contains articles on various subjects from the pen of well-known men and women, among the contributors to the English columns being Dr. Ray, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Miss Blanche Watson, Miss Zakia H. Soloman Bey, Miss Mary MacSwinney, Messrs. Saklatvala, Lansbury, Palme Dutt, and Arthur Field. The articles in Gujarati deal with such a variety of topics as to make the number the most welcome Diwali gift.

"I WAS ONLY AN ADVISER".

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT A MISTAKE.

SIR LAWESS HELPPER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

RECLAMATION NOT A FAILURE.

BUCHANAN'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, October 27.

Sir George Buchanan has submitted a long written statement to the Back Bay Committee intimating that he does not desire to evade any responsibility or unduly blame anyone but he challenges the statement that he was in the position of a contractor, and that the Chief Engineer was in the position of the contracor's agent, or that he was responsible for the extravagance and inefficiency Sir Lawless Hepper, he says, was, the supreme executive head of the Development Directorate. Sometimes he took Sir G. Buchanan's advice and sometimes he preferred the advice of his own chief engineer.

ONLY AN ADVISER.

"I had never any intention," he continues," of being anything but an adviser, and our fees were based on that arrangement. Had I taken charge in the sense that Kidd proposed to take charge I should have required corresponding fees."

The creation of the Development Department Directorate, Sir George considers in the light of events to have been a mistake. When Lord Lloyd disappeared from the scene and with him the only driving force in Bombay, the Directorate degenerated to ordinary Government Department slavishly following other Departments hidebound by rules, regulations and restrictions. He expresses the opinion that other branches of its activities might well be inquired into.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT

The constructional works at Back Bay as designed have proved an unqualified success, he says The dredger filling has certainly not come up to expectations. He holds that there is ample supply of suitable material in the harbour, and the dredger can perform all that is required under its contract specification, but human element has failed completely. Under the existing conditions, he does not see how it can possibly do otherwise. He advises freeing of work from the incubus of Government control, getting rid of the whole staff before the next working season, and inviting tenders from contractors for the completion of the entire work.

NOT A FAILURE

He adds.—There has been disposition in Bombay to treat this large work as being on par with building of house or other cut and dried operation. This is the narrowest parochial view. The work should be regarded for India as a national undertaking and should be completed. He emphatically asserts that the scheme is not a failure and there is no reason why it should not be brought to a triumphant conclusion The existing slump in land values is not going to last. The day will yet come when Lord Lloyd's foresight and energy and interest in Bombay will be recognised and gratefully appreciated.—Reuter.

DR. DESHMUKH AT DHARWAR.

A SUCCESSFUL ELECTION TOUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 24

Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the University constituency, visited this place last week. Though he was the last to see his voters, he has stood first in their estimation. His address in the Lingayat Town Hall was a stirring appeal to the educated people of the country to maintain the prestige of the premier political body to the building of which the late Lokomanya, Pherozshah Mehta, and Mr. Gokhale and many others sacrificed their all. He referred to the incidents at Surat and graphically narrated how Pundit Malaviya there implored Lokmanya to maintain the suzerainty of the Congress. The reference to Lokmanya's attempts at Belgaum in 1914 to persuade his followers to join the Congress even accepting the Liberal's creed which was then considered most derogatory, was a crushing reply to a small Poona section of his followers who are now out to break the Congress.

He also surveyed the work of the Swarajists during the last three years and convinced his audience that they had advanced the cause of the Swarajya more than the Liberals and the Responsivists. In a slave country like India, he said, our attempt must be directed towards maintaining the dignity and self-respect of the people and to keep high ideals before the younger generation

THE MUNICIPALITY

Since the Major Municipal Act came into operation the Dharwar Municipality is working without a Chief Officer, and his work is done by Mr. G. H. Honnapurmath the chairman of the Standing Committee During his short regime he has much improved the sanitation and water arrangements in the city. The one topic in the Municipality, at present is the appointment of the Chief Officer. Various forces are at work. Mr. Pathan the president, and Mr. Honnapurmath, the chairman, will, it is believed look more to the qualifications of the man than to his caste or creed The Lingayat members want a Lingayat as the officer. According to the new Act the Chief Officer cannot be removed except by the votes of three fourths of the whole number. It is hoped that the members will remember this proviso.

KARNATAK HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Karnatak Historical Association founded by Mr. Alur Venkatrao in 1914 was till now defunct. Recently Messrs R. D. Karwarkar, S S. Sali and Rajapurohit, a well-known student of Karnatak history, are trying to renew the life of the Association with the help of its founder. The last named is touring Karnatak gathering inscriptions and other historical finds. A quarterly journal mainly devoted to the recent researches in Karnatak history is shortly to be published.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Messages between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab have been exchanged after the Viceroy had left the Punjab.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Shillong on Tuesday. He will make a prolonged tour in Assam and Burma.

CUTCHI CONFERENCE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

MR. NENSEY PRESENTED WITH MEDAL.

The Chairman and members of the Reception Committee of the Cutchis Prajakiya Parishad were "At Home" to Mr. Soorji Valabhdas, President of the Conference on Tuesday, at the Conference Pandal at Khadak, Mandvi. Among those present were Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Dr A. K Dalal, Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, Rao Saheb Harjiwan Walji Mesrs. L. R. Tairsey, N. H Belgaumwalla, S. A. Brelvi, Jamnadas Mehta, Ravji Sojpal, Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj.

Prof C. C. Shah game a display of physical feats Before the gathering dispersed, Mr. B. N. Mehisheri requested the president to present a gold medal to Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey in appreciation of the services rendered by him in connection with the Vita Tragedy case. Mr Soorji Vallabhdas presented the gold medal to Mr. Nensey and expressed the hope that he would do more services in future.

Mr. Nensey thanked them for presenting the medal and assured them that he would always do his bit by way of serving the Cutchis people.

After partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

OIL COMPETITION IN AUSTRALIA.

GOVT'S. MEASURES TO STOP IMPORTATION.

SYDNEY, Oct. 26.

When opening the Country Press Conference, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia said, that the foreign oil companies had not only bled the country white, but were attempting to lay down how the country should progress. The Federal Government was prepared to fight them to a finish. The Foreign oil companies' levies greatly handicapped the progress of the Road locomotion in Australia and the Federal Government was determined that this should not be allowed to continue indefinitely. The Commonwealth oil refineries formed for the purpose of making Australia independent in times of emergency, would soon demonstrate exorbitance of importers prices.—Reuter's Special.

Port Louis (Mauritius). As a result of hurricane in April last, the amount of sugar available for export is estimated at 1,80,000 tons compared with 240 thousand tons last year.—Reuter's Special.

In their order on the Madras Corporation budget estimate for the year 1926-27 Government observe deterioration in the finances of the Corporation to such an extent that the surpluses of 1923-24 and 1924-25 been converted into deficits in 1926-27.

The Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 1,12,020-6-9.

TOWARDS PEACE?

MR. COOK SUMMONED TO LONDON.

REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH MINERS.

LONDON, October 27.

In addition to the meeting between the Trade Union delegates and the Cabinet Ministers last evening, it is understood that peace move has been initiated by several prominent men, notably, Lord Derby and the Marquess of Londonderry. There was a sudden development to-day, and Mr. Cook has been summoned from Walsall to London to meet the Trade Union Council.

LATER.

The summoning of Mr. Cook, to London to meet the Trade Union Council is sequel to the decision of the Council this morning, to ask the Executive of the Miners' Federation to meet them as soon as possible to discuss the reopening of negotiations.—Reuter.

MEETING WITH PREMIER PROVES ABORTIVE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Commons adjourned till 9th November, after adopting by 185 votes to 68, the continuance of emergency regulations for the month.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Prime Minister accompanied by the Chancellor of Exchequer and the Minister of Mines, met the representatives of T. U. C. at the Premier's room in the House of Commons this evening, at the latter's request and discussed the coal situation. The proceedings were secret but it is believed that the T.U.C. requested, summoning of the coalowners and miners representatives. The Premier replied that the Government intervention was useless while the present attitude was persisted in. Nevertheless the T.U.C. does not regard the interview as abortive and there is some hope of further meetings. Reuter.

NO MORE REBUFFS OF GOVT.

MINES SECRETARY'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

RUGBY, Oct. 26.

Col. Lane Fox, Secretary for Mines, speaking late in last night's Commons coal debate, made an earnest appeal, for provincial district settlements, expressing the view that, if such a course were sanctioned by the Miners' Federation there could be agreement within a week in a majority of the districts. He particularly emphasised that such a step would not destroy the Federation but would leave it in exactly the same position as it held up to 1921.

The industry existed under district settlements till that date and if the Federation had confidence of the men it represented it would remain. It was evident, that under the present conditions there were some districts, which at any rate for the time would require some extension of hours, if they were to maintain a decent and reasonable rate of wages. He said Government would not risk further rebuffs, until there was evidence of good sense as well as good will on the part of the disputants.—B. O. W.

TEA BROKERS AND JOBBERS.

BRITISH GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In the Commons replying to the questions Sir. J. Cunliffe Lister stated that the Government had communicated to Tea Brokers and Jobbers Association, the recommendation of the Food Council, that the association should prohibit members acting simultaneously as buyers and jobbers. The Association had replied that the matter was receiving attention.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

EARL OF CLARENDON APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

RUGBY, Oct. 25.

The Post-Master General announced in the House of Commons, the constitution of a board of the new British Broadcasting Corporation. The Earl of Clarendon will be the Chairman and Lord Gainsford vice-Chairman. The other members will be Sir John Gordon Mairne, Doctor Montagu Rendall and Mrs. Philip Snowdon.—B. O. W.

The Patna High Court was closed on Monday out of respect for the memory of the late Sir John Bucknill, Judge of the High Court. Glowing tributes to his memory were paid by the Bench and Bar. The Chief Justice called his untimely death a great misfortune to the Patna High Court.—A. P.

A public meeting was held at Poona under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji on Sunday last at which it was decided to form a Cow Protection League for the whole Maharashtra and funds for that purpose be collected.—A. P.

MAHARAJA NABHA'S CANDIDATURE.

LALA UGRA SEN'S OBJECTION.

NOMINATION PAPER REJECTED BY MAGISTRATE.

DEHRA DUN, October 25.

The "Hindustan Times" says that Maharajah Nabha's candidature for the local Council and Assembly has been declared invalid. Mr. Flowers, I.C.S., District Magistrate, who held the scrutiny of nomination papers called upon the candidates to make objections of contending candidates. No objections were made to the papers of Messrs. Ugra Sen and Thakur Manjetsingh but when Maharaja Nabha's paper was being considered Lala Ugra Sen raised strong objections stating that His Highness was not eligible for the election, since he was not a British subject, secondly as a ruler of an Indian State he should have secured previous permission from the Government, and thirdly his name should never have been entered in the voters' list since he belonged to an Indian State.

Though Maharaja Nabha's candidature was likely to injure the election prospects of the Swarajist candidate, yet Thakur Manjetsingh said: "I have no objection against Maharaja Nabha's nomination paper which I think is perfectly valid, since His Highness holds property in Dehra Dun district and his name is duly entered in the electoral roll of Dehra Dun."

Thakur Chandansingh, agent of the Maharajah, replying to Lala Ugra Sen's objections said; "Only British subjects are entitled to be voters. His Highness is a voter. Naturally it follows he is taken as a British subject so he is entitled to be a candidate." The District Magistrate held Lala Ugra Sen's objection valid and rejected the nomination paper.

PICKETS AT THE POLLS.

ELECTIONEERING IN DELHI.

DELHI, October 27.

In connection with the election to the Legislative Assembly that commences tomorrow, the police have posted pickets as a precautionary measure in the different parts of the city, and mounted sowars are already patrolling certain localities. One European sergeant will be in charge of each polling station with two sub-inspectors and fifty policemen to assist him. Eleventh hour attempts are in progress to induce Mr. Rang Biharilal to withdraw from the contest, in order that the Independent Party's candidate Mr. Shive Narain will have better chances of success at the polls as against Mr. Asaf Ali the Swarajist nominee. Public meeting has been convened to announce if possible the results of the negotiations.—A. P.

DEPARTMENTS AT CROSS PURPOSES.

BOLD SUGGESTION OF CO-ORDINATION

POONA October 27.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation Division, Bombay, and Mr. R. G. Sule, Executive Engineer, jointly gave evidence this afternoon, before the Agricultural Commission. Mr. Inglis at the outset answering the Chairman, said that Irrigation and Agricultural Departments in the Presidency had been not only closely co-ordinated, but had even been working at cross purppses, Unless therefore, there was a single co ordinating authority inefficiency must result.

Sir Chunilal Mehta asked if it would not be an ideal arrangement to put both the departments under the same Minister.

Mr. Inglis answered it would be very desirable, but he did not see how it could be arranged, as one was Transferred and the other was Reserved.

Sir Chunilal:—It won't remain untransferred for ever.

Mr. Kamat:—(Hear, hear.)

Referring to the traditional agricultural practice in India, Mr. Inglis said in India agriculture could not be treated as apure science, ignoring the psychology of the people. —A. P.

THE QUESTION OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

E. P. ORGANISATION'S MEMORANDUM TO CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The British Empire Producers' Organisation is submitting a memorandum, to the delegates of the Imperial Conference, urging, firstly that fullest preference should be given within the Empire for Empire products, secondly, that whenever members of the Empire sign commercial treaties, economic needs and views of all parts of the Empire likely to be affected should be considered, thirdly, definite percentage of preference in all the Government and municipal contracts should be given to the Empire firms, using only British labour and materials, fourthly that a definite form of preference be given to investments in Empire securities and undertakings over foreign investments, and fifthly that a Conference should be summoned of the actual producers of essential foodstuffs throughout the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

HANDS OFF INDIAN EXCHANGE.

RIGGING TACTICS EXPOSED.

"RUTHLESS WAR OF EXPLOITATION."

BOMBAY'S MONSTER PROTEST AGAINST 18D. RATIO.

Under the auspices of the Indian Currency League a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to record their emphatic protest against the recommendation of the majority report of the Currency Commission to fix the rate of exchange at 1/6 pence per rupee. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen who heard the speeches with rapt attention while several speakers in spite of the technicality of the subject kept the audience tense and absorbed for well nigh two hours both by their eloquence and mastery of the subject.

Sir Victor Sassoon who presided drew a graphic picture of the exploitation of India by 18 pence ratio and showed with mathematical demonstrations how it enriched the foreigners. "We know," he said, "that there are large sums owned by foreign interests that directly or indirectly are invested in Government paper or debentures or mortgages. Not only is the interest on these sums which is remitted abroad worth 12½ per cent. more but the capital sum is also worth more and will be eventually remitted from the country to-day."

Mr. B. F. Madon while speaking on the deflation and contraction policy of the Government very severely criticised the currency policy of the last five years and said in a short space of six or seven months this year the effect of deflation amounted to nearly Rs. 20 crores and was bound to be more serious in future.

The Chairman on rising received a rousing reception.

COLOSSAL DRAIN.

After stating briefly the objects of the Currency League and emphasising the point that it was a non-party body, he said.

Let me touch the Exchange Ratio in its broad aspect. Let us assume that three years ago you borrowed 16 rupees from me, and that two years ago I remarked that you appeared to be doing so well that I thought you should repay me rupees 18. I do not suppose you would have taken my remarks seriously. Well then let us further suppose that I come to you to-day and say "I want to tear up the old loan contract and get you to sign a new and fuller one after we have discussed certain points" Would you accept the situation or would'nt you turn and say "This is no dead issue, and I won't discuss anything till this point has been cleared up properly."

I think that, Ladies and Gentlemen, would be your answer, and that is one of the reasons why our League puts the question of the ratio before anything else.

Now for another one. It is admitted that the 1/6d. ratio means that we get 45 crores a year less for our produce, but it is maintained that as consumers we benefit by the same amount and so we are no worse off.

But are we convinced that even the consumer in India in the aggregate does get back this 45 crores. Who benefits by the 1/6 ratio?

The Government states that it benefits to the extent of 6 crores of which 316 lakhs goes to the Central and the balance to the Provincial Governments, as this sum would otherwise have to be got by taxation. But that still leaves 39 crores to be accounted for.

Now we know that there are large foreign companies like Insurance Companies operating out here who have not dropped their rupee rates so that the difference between what they receive and what they pay out in rupees is now worth 12½ per cent. more than before. And that difference leaves the country and so does not benefit the consumer in India.

And we know that there are large sums owned by foreign interests that directly or indirectly are invested in Government paper or debentures or mortgages. And not only is the interest on these sums which is remitted abroad worth 12½ per cent. more, but the capital sum is also worth more and will be eventually remitted, in fact, some of it I know is being remitted from the country to-day. So that cannot benefit the consumer in India.

Further, we know that considerable sums are remitted home yearly in the form of pensions which were earned on a salary based on the 1/4 rupee and the difference on these pensions cannot benefit the consumer in India.

I have noticed in the Press that some of our supporters have assured that as the country agriculturist suffers a disability of 12½ per cent. in the price he receives through the 18d. exchange, the same disability applies to the Mills.

This is not the case. Mills do not suffer by anything approaching this amount, because part of the cost of their product is devoted to the purchase of articles like cotton having a world price and articles which have to import from abroad.

If we take it on to-day's price of cotton, i.e., Rs. 290 the Mills are penalised to the extent of 6.8 per cent. and you will therefore notice that the lower that cotton drops the more the advantage is to the foreign competitor.

I do not apologise for emphasising this point, because in my view our case is so strong that we must be very careful not to pretend that we are labouring under a bigger disadvantage than is actually the case.

MANIFOLD INJURIES.

Mr. J. A. Wadia then moved that:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the recommendation of the majority of the Currency Commission to fix the rate of exchange at 1/6d. per rupee which is calculated to inflict untold injury to the interests of the agricultural population of this country, adversely affects its industries and prevents their growth and development, and is generally prejudicial to the economic interests of India.

Mr. Wadia said Indian Government were bent upon closing the mint since 1873 and in 1892 the Home Government appointed a committee to enquire into the Currency question. In 1893 the mint was closed. A protest was raised at that time and the well-known journal of England 'Statist" requested the Home Government not to ruin India and stay their hands from the mad act of closing the mint but the Home Government relied on the Government of India and assured the public that they would see that the exchange was fixed at 1/4 and also would prevent it from falling. But the idea of the Government, pointed out Mr. Wadia, was to raise taxation without the knowledge of the people nad cited the statement of Sir Anthony Macdonald a Lieut.-Governor of U. P. who in giving evidence before a Royal Commission admitted that the inflation of exchange may increase taxation, nevertheless this effect is produced unconsciously. The Government of India, also knew that high exchange was ruinous to the country and they admitted so in a despatch in 1921 that it would adversely affect the trade and industries of India but they were, sumitted the speaker, bent upon bleeding the country because India was indifferent. One direct disastrous result of the policy of the Government was, concluded the speaker, that the population was dying out by starvation, epidemic and low vitality, a fact, which was admitted by the late Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India.

WAR OF EXPLOITATION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in seconding the resolution said India had passed through six good monsoons in succession during which period there was no flood, plague, famine, earthquake or war except the relentless war of exploitation by the British people (laughter and voices of shame). Why, he asked, in spite of six successive good monsoons there was paralysis of trade and unemployment in India? Not due to the wrath of nature or punishment of God, replied the speaker, but human hand of the Government of India brought about by the contraction and deflation in exchange. As a result of artificial exchange, he said, from January 1920 to September 1923 there was a contraction of Rs. 62 crores and when he put a question in the Legislative Assembly as to its correctness Sir Basil Blackett admitted that the statement was correct as far as it went (laughter and voice of 'shame'). But the 18 pence ratio, he said, the trade of India which was to the extent of Rs. 363 crores would suffer a loss of R. 45 crores in external trade and Rs. 18 crores in internal trade. Referring to the personnel of the Currency Commission he said, except Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, nobody represented India, and for the other Indian members, all he could say was that they represented nobody except themselves (laughter) and he challenged the Indian members to prove the contents of the report to which they appended their signatures and he was sure they would fail to get even pass marks (laughter).

The resolution was put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

FEEDING FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Mr. B. F. Madon then moved that:—

This public meeting further protests against the policy of continued deflation and contraction of currency which has caused serious continued depression in trade and industry in the past five years in spite of a succession of favourable monsoons.

After giving a brief history of currency question in India, Mr. Madon said:—

Prof. Jevons tells us that the fall of prices which has to be brought about in order to rig exchange up to a higher rate "is welcome enought to those in receipt of fixed incomes." This one sentence gives us the key to the attitude of the non-Indian. Most of this section of the population draw a fixed salary and generally a rising salary from the employers whether it be the Government the Railways or the private industrial or commercial concern. To everyone of them a higher exchange means a larger amount in sterling for their wives and families month by month, a larger amount in sterling when they retire and take their savings with them. To the big railways whose rates are not appreciably affected by competition it is a larger sterling profit for the same amount of Indian money and a larger dividend for their shareholders.

Is it surprising that all these people who clearly stand to gain from a higher exchange should support a policy which they see is so beneficial to them? Is it surprising that they should consider Indian opinion perverse if not actually dishonest

(Continued on next page).

YET ANOTHER DRAW.

SIND EUROPEANS COLLAPSE.

TATE'S 4 WKTS. FOR 19 RUNS

EARLE'S 46 RUNS IN 15 MINUTES

KARACHI, October 27.

Very few were present to witness the resumption of the M. C. C. match against the Europeans of Karachi, this morning. Punctually to time Gilligan led his men into the field and gave a ball to send down the first over. Betham made the first scoring stroke, nicely placing Geary to leg, for three, and Burke in the same over snatched a single. Wyatt opened from the other end, and three runs were scored in his first over. Facing Geary again Burke turned his first ball to the leg boundary. The first decade appeared on the board and with the addition of two runs Burke was well held by Parsons at first slip, off Wyatt. It was a difficult catch, Parsons holding the ball with his left hand (12-1-7) Blackeney next left the pavilion. Wyatt missed another scalp soon after, Geary failing to hold rather a low catch at second slip, Bethem being the fortunate batsman. Parsons made amends for the mistake, however, holding Betham brilliantly at first slip off Wyatt. This too was a one-handed catch, but it lodged in Parsons' right hand (15-2-6).

Clutton then joined Blackeney at the wickets. The game was uneventful, for three overs not a single being scored, and in the fourth over Geary clean-bowled Clutton (16-3-0).

Greenfield visited the Crease. The scoring was very slow, an hour's batting bringing only 30 runs. Chichester-Constable relieved Wyatt and the latter missed a hot catch in the slips given him by Greenfield Parsons committed the same mistake soon after, Greenfield being again dropped in the slips, off Boyes. Tate coming on in place of Eckersley, however, captured two wickets for three runs, clean-bowling Blackeney and Greenfield (73-5-31).

Greenfield played stylish cricket for nearly an hour. This brought Rubie and Corbett together, but Tate soon scattered the latter's wickets, his analysis at this stage being three wickets for three runs. (81-6-0).

Lunch was then taken.

7TH WICKET STAND.

Rubie came out with Mac D. Walker on resumption. After a spell of runless play Walker opened out to Tate and drove him to the opposite boundary. Another four from the same batsman sent up 90, and the century was signalled ten minutes later. After the pair had added 39 for the seventh wicket, Walker, in playing forward to Geary, was out, leg before wicket (120-7-18).

An example of Gilligan's sporting spirit was then seen. Wyatt caught Rubie in the slips rather low and the batsman left the crease for the pavilion, but Gilligan after consulting Wyatt called Rubie back, declaring that Wyatt had caught the ball after it had touched the ground. Cheers greeted this sporting gesture. A few minutes later Parsons brought off a very similar catch at first slip, off Boyes, and Parker only left the crease after making sure that it was a regular catch (144-8-4). Rubie was not out wit h39. out with 39.

Woolridge had a short career at the wickets, being bowled by Boyes with his last ball (144-9-0). Morgan filled up the gap at the crease.

RUBIE REMAINS UNBEATEN.

The European innings came to a close soon after resumption, Hill standing close up to the wickets smartly snapping Morgan off Tate. Rubie who remained unbeaten played capital innings marked by some forceful strokes on the off side. He showed a very sound defence, and did not appear puzzled by any bowling. He hit eight fours.

M. C. C. IN AGAIN.

M. C. C. went in on their second venture at 10 minutes to 5. Eckersley and Boyes facing the attack of Parker and Morgan with a total of 19. Major Betham dropped a simple catch at the first slip, but the batsman did not long survive, this piece of luck, Carbett at the second slip holding him in the ame over (19—1—6). Wyatt joining Eckersley, game brightened up, the former for once wielding a long handle. The call was frequently dropped, Sitter giving Wyatt a life. The game was very exciting at this stage, the batsmen evidently following the principle of "hit out to get out." Eckersley paid the penalty, being stumped by Burke who kept the wicket, instead of Rubie and Wyatt was out leg before to Cabarett (88—3—24).

Earle's advent to the crease was accompanied by cheers from the ground, and right royally he received to boundary and scored 46 in 15 minutes, in addition to missing sixers at all points on the boundary. He hit brilliant cover drive which landed the ball within a yard of the ropes he received in all 28 balls and hit 10 fours scoring 15.

Scores:—

EUROPEAN INNINGS.

Major Betham, c. Parsons, b. Wyatt	6
Burke, c. Parsons, b. Wyatt	7
Blakeney, b. Tate	16
Clutton, b. Geary	0
Greenfield, b. Tate	31
Rubie (not out)	46
Corbett, b. Tate	5
Walker, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	18
Parker, c. Parsons, b. Boyes	4
Woolridge, b. Boyes	0
Morgan, (not out),	0
Extras	18
Total	151

M. C. C.—2ND INNINGS.

Eckersley, st Burke, b Corbett	40
Boyes, c Corbett, b Parker	6
Wyatt, l.b.w. b Corbett	24
Earle (not out)	49
Hill (not out)	17
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wickets)	139

	Runs.	Wkts.
Runs at the fall of wkts.	19	1
	69	2
	88	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS M. C. C.

	Runs.	Wkts.
Parker	32	1
Morgan	15	0
Corbett	44	2
Woolridge	30	0
Clutton	15	0

A. P.

VISITORS' IMPRESSION OF KARACHI CRICKET.

"MY EXPECTATIONS REALISED," SAYS GILLIGAN.

CAMP, KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The following is the text of the interview that our special representative had with Mr. Gilligan, Captain of the M.C.C. Team which is now meeting the Indian players on the Karachi field:—

Mr. Gilligan has promised our correspondent further interviews on the subject.

FIRST IMPRESSION.

Q:—What are your first impressions of Karachi cricket-ground?

A:—Several of our players find the conditions, strange as cricket played on the matting-wicket. It is totally different from cricket played on grass. Those members of the M.C.C. team, who have had no previous experience of matting confess, they found themselves a little bit at sea From Bowler's point of view, a ball that beats a batsman and would have hit the wicket on a grass-pitch goes over the top of the stumps on matting. Inspite of the difficulties abovementioned all members of the M.C.C. Team are favourably impressed with the Karachi ground.

KARACHI CRICKETERS QUITE UP TO STANDARD

Q:—What is your opinion about cricket at Karachi and the cricketers in particular? Give your personal opinion about their Fielding, Bowling and Batting.

A:—My opinion of the cricketers of Karachi is that they are quite up to the standard that we had heard and read about before arriving here. I should consider the fielding as the strong point. Many shots made by them on meeting would be to my mind dangerous on grass-wickets in England. The Bowling which, we have had to play has all been good length Bowling.

WANTED EARLY COACHING IN SCHOOLS.

Q:—Has the cricket in Karachi come up to the standard of first class cricket in England? What is your opinion after witnessing the Karachi cricket? If cricket in Karachi has not come up to the standard of first class cricket, what methods can be adopted by us to improve game and bring the standard to 1st class cricket in England?

A:—The cricket in Karachi is quite up to the average. But I understand, the cricketers get no preliminary coaching an have to rely solely on what they see in the best players. I should strongly advocate coaching particularly of the boys in the schools. This would react considerably on the coming generation. I have no doubt that in time Karachi Cricket Association will give this very great consideration. In England boys are coached at their preparatory schools and they continue to receive coaching at public schools and universities. I should like to suggest, that this be followed in Karachi. I should further like to say, if the schools in Karachi could get their private or professional coaching, it will be a very great step forward.

EXPECTATIONS REALISED.

Q:—How your expectations about Karachi cricket come up to the mark, or below the mark? Did you expect such nice cricket from Karachi players?

A.—My expectations of Karachi cricket have been realised and I am pleased to see fine spirit that is displayed.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN!

SIR L. SAMALDAS ON CONNOLLY'S SCHEME.

"GIVE THE CONCERN IMPERIAL CHARACTER".

LONDON, October 27.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, interviewed prior to his departure for India, commended Connolly's Australian Fast Ship Scheme via India and Ceylon, which, he pointed out, would not only speed up communications between England and India but facilitate trade with India and Australia. He was confident that business men in both countries would take full advantage of the scheme. Nevertheless, Sir L. Samaldas expressed disappointment at the fact that the promoters were arranging for steamers to be worked by white labour. They ought to give the concern truly Imperial character, he declared, and remove the racial bar. If that was done, he was confident the scheme would be supported, not only by business men in India but by Government and the legislators.—Reuter.

HELP FOR INDIA.

A LAME EXCUSE

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas left Bombay for England in July last for the purchase of new boats for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. Although the exact grounds for the rejection of the application of Sir Lalubhai by the Trade Facilities Committees is not known, it is understood, that it was due to the fact that the Treasury had no funds. It would be interesting to know, however, in this connection that the Trade Facilities Committee have guaranteed for building ships in England to British and foreign companies nearly 20 million sterling since the Act came into operation in 1921. Among the foreign companies helped are as under:—

Actieselskapet "Belparil" to build two ships £155,000.

Cia Naocional Navegacao Costeria to build three ships £375,000.

Diamskib "Jeanette Skinner" to build one ship £185,000.

Kleveness Dampskib to build one ship £126,666.

Lloyd Sabaudo to build one ship £600,000

Rederiet Belnor Aktieselskap to build one ship £35,000.

While foreign companies have been helped to this extent by the British Treasury it is unfortunate that the Trades Facilities Committee pleaded want of funds to assist an Indian company, and it is expected Mr. Nowroji Mowarji, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., will make some reference in regard to this in his speech before the shareholders' meeting next Saturday.

SIR A. COBHAM HONOURED.

RUGBY, Oct. 26.

Sir Alan Cobham has been made Honorary Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, the highest honour that the body can confer and Sgt. Ward and Capel, his companions, have been made life associates. A proposal is under consideration for perpetuating the memory of Elliott, the mechanic, who was shot, while Sir Alan Cobham was flying to Basra.—B. O. W.

HANDS OFF INDIAN EXCHANGE.

(Continued from previous page).

for opposing a policy that they themselves find so beneficial?

Indian opinion all over the country is almost unanimous in condemning Government's present policy.

DROP IN PRICES.

Mr. Laljee Naranjee in seconding the motion said as a direct effect of the 1/6 ratio the jute, cotton and grain crops were not sold and the prices had dropped to the pre-war rates. The currency, he said, should have confidence of the country and it should be intelligible to the country. In both these requirements the currency policy of Government had failed because it was launched for the benefit of England and foreigners.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia supported the resolution and it was agreed to unanimously.

TWO POISONOUS CRYSTALS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved:

That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State with a request that they will accord due weight to public opinion in the matter and will refrain from perservering in a policy so grossly detrimental to the permanent interests of India.

Mr. Jayakar said Sir J. C. Bose a few days ago in a private demonstration of his scientific investigations showed how two small crystals of cobra poison would kill several thousands of human beings. The 18d. ratio with all its mystery of difference of 2d. was capable of killing trade and industries of India. By that difference of 2. India would make a gift of Rs. 45 crores out of which Rs. 6 crores go to the Government of India and Rs. 39 crores to the foreign manufacturers.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mavji Govindji supported the resolution and it was carried with acclamation.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and seconded by Sir Phiroz C. Sethna terminated the proceedings.

SINKING OF "EASTWAY"

CREW ON DUTY SCORN LIFEBOAT.

WIRELESS OPERATOR'S COOL BEHAVIOUR

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Hamilton (Bermuda).—The narrative of the 12 survivors of the British steamer "Eastway," sunk in a recent hurricane, constitutes a tale of heroism on the part of the crew consisting of 35 men. The Gale struck the vessel on the morning of 22nd October. Twelve hours later the Captain was washed overboard and disappeared after which the cargo shifted and "Eastway" heavily listed and all the lifeboats but one were smashed. At seven in the evening the vessel sank. The firemen and engineers remained in their posts and scorned to compete for a place in the remaining lifeboat, in which a wireless operator was patiently picking out s.o.s. until the final plunge. The steamer "Lucilino" picked up the survivors who had been adrift for 17 hours without water and little food.—Reuter's Special.

"VALERIAN" DISASTER.

85 INCLUDING OFFICERS MISSING.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Admiralty has announced the names of 85 missing from "Valerian" including four officers.

No more survivors of the "Valerian" has been found. The damage to the property due to the hurricane is estimated at 3 to 5 million dollars. 51 buildings at St. George have been severely damaged and the Colonial Opera House and Old Fellows' Club at Hamilton have been destroyed.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN FRANC STABILISATION LOAN.

SATISFACTORY RESPONSE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

London portion of the Belgian stabilisation loan of 100 million dollars at 7 per cent. amounting to 7 1|4 millions sterling, will be offered for public subscription on 27th October at 94 per cent. The American issue of fifty million dollars has been oversubscribed. The balance of loan will be provided by issues in Switzerland. Holland and Sweden.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.

Stabilisation decree has been greeted with complete satisfaction everywhere. It is stated that 700,080 sterling worth of gold securities were brought to the National Bank as soon as it became known that the stabilisation had been decided upon. The sterling rate has been fixed at 174.40 and dollar at 35.93. The new gold unit has been established namely Belga, equal to 5 paper francs while the franc continues to circulate at this fixed rate.

ORGANISING FINANCE CORPORATION.

MR. EUGENE MEYER'S TOUR IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Oct. 26.

After the Conference, Mr. Eugene Meyer who is touring in the South, with a group of prominent Bankers, businessmen and agriculturists, indicated his intention to organise a finance corporation, similar to those contemplated in the North and South Carolina to reject holding off from markets a number of bales of cotton to prevent price falling too low.—Reuter's Special.

SYMPATHY WITH DETENUES.

CALCUTTA COMMEMORATES ORDINANCE ANNIVERSARY.

CALCUTTA, October 25.

To commemorate the second anniversary of the Bengal Ordinance and to show sympathy with those detained under the Act in the jails in different places of India and Burma, a largely attended mass meeting was held this evening under the Presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation. A number of speakers including Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr Wahid Hossain, Mr. B K. Bose and Mr. K. S. Roy, the latter two being members of the Bengal Council, addressed the gathering condemning the Ordinance Regulation and urging the people to come under their banner so that they could help the country to achieve Swaraj and thereby put a stop to the application of this "lawless law." The meeting did not disperse till quite late in the evening—A. P.

ALL-INDIA PASSENGERS' DAY.

BOMBAY, October, 26.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 25th instant when it was resolved to observe the Passengers Day on the 20th November, 1926, gers Day on the 20th November, 1926, public meetings on that day.—A. P.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

OPEN LETTER TO HIS ELECTORATES.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has addressed the following Open letter to his Electorates.

It is with no small pain that I have to meet the deplorable tactics of my opponents, who in order to gain their own ends have been insidously poisoning minds of a section of the Muhommedans in the name of religion against me. If a definite allegation was made, it would be easy to meet; it but the sinister methods that are adopted for the purpose of misleading my supporters and friends and the voters generally is a most discreditable attempt on the part of those who are carrying on the electioneering campaign on such lines. However it has been brought to my notice by responsible men that such is the case and that it needs a reply. I, therefore, venture to put before you facts which will go to establish the falsehood of what is being circulated against me.

In the first instance, it is said that I am against Islam—a baser and a manner allegation it is not possible for any Mussalman to make. Only recently in the course of a debate in the Legislative Assembly in its last sessions when the question of the amendment of the Indian Succession Act came up, to quote as an example, I who am always zealous and vigilant to watch the interests of the Mussalmans, had stoutly to resist the suggestion that the Act should be applied to the Muhohmmedans and in order to convince those who have any honest doubt on the subject. I will quote from the Official Report of what took place. Diwan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar in his speech said:—

"I think there is a clear ground for accusation that Government are partial to Muhammedans in this respect. My Mussalman friends will take note of that for I do not think there is any justification at all why oral wills should be encouraged among Muhammedans. I think every will ought to be reduced to writing and I throw this out for the consideration of the Government and of the Assembly, that if it is good for the Hindus only to make written wills, it is also good for Muhammedans to make written wills." and to that I gave the following reply:—

"I had no dsire to take part in this discussion, but I think that my Honourable friend Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar has got Muhammedans on the brain. That a lawyer of his eminence and experience should come farward and say that the Government are showing partiality to Muhammedans in enacting this Bill surpasses my comprehension. Whether this provision is acceptable to my Hindu friends or whether it is not acceptable to them is another matter. I shall be the last person to force any kind of legislation upon the Hindu community against their wishes. But he knows perfectly well that there is nothing in his religion which prevents the Hindu community from accepting this legislation if it is desirable. In the case of Muhammedans he knows—perfectly well that it would be over-riding the highest authority which binds the Mussalmans, and that is the Koran. You will, therefore, raise not a question of a far graver character if you try to impose that provision upon Muhammedans."

As to the question as to what I have done for the Muhammedans it will be very difficult for me to describe here the various services that I have rendered, but in order to give some idea I will narrate some events of the greatest importance to the Muhammedans hoping that you will not consider it self-praise as I am forced to state what I have done for the Mussalmans.

1. The Muhammedans were agitating against the decision of the Privy Council in the matter of Wakfs which wrongly interpreted the Mussalman Law for sixteen years without redress. It was in 1913 that the Wakf Bill which I introduced as soon as I entered the Minto-Morley Council, was passed into an Act piloted by me through the legislature.

2. The Lucknow Pact, which defined the position of the Muhammedans in the various Legislatures in 1916.

3. The Indian Moslem League which was practically dead, was revived in 1924 through my efforts; and it was under my presidentship that it laid down and crystalized the position of the Muhammedans clearly and definitely with regard to the future advance in the constitution of the Government of India towards establishment of Responsible Government.

4. It was through my instrumentality that in the National Demand which was made in the Assembly, a clause was inserted that the Muhammedan interests and rights should be safeguarded in any future constitution that may be framed.

5. It was owing to my co-operation with my Hindu friends that the Indian Nationalists Party in the Assembly consisting of about 76 members in 1925 unanimously passed a resolution recognising the separate electorates in the various Legislatures so long the Muhammedans desired to continue them.

6. It was through me, who happened to be elected unanimously by all sections and schools of Muhammedans at Delhi in 1325 as their spokesman at the Unity Conference, that the Muhammedan case was placed before the Unity Conference.

7. In January-March 1926 Sessions, it was through my efforts that the North West Frontier Province Reform Resolution was carried and I am glad to say with the support of several Hindu members of my party, against the most vigorous opposition led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and supported by several leading Hindus. The Official Reports will show that I bore the brunt in the debate.

I, therefore, appeal to my electorate not to be misled by men who are maliciously spreading rumours against me and I trust that the Muhammadans will be able to distinguish their friends and those who are self-seekers and for their own personal gain are trying to misrepresent me and mislead the Mussalman community.

I can assure you that if I am returned as your representative, I will watch your interest with the same zeal and vigilance as I have done in the past and that nothing will make me abandon the Mussalman cause and the Mussalman interests.

Apart from the fact that justice must be done to the Mussalmans I am convinced that Mussalman cause and Mussalman progress is the cause of India. No single community should be allowed to remain backward or should be prevented from coming forward if we wish to attain Swaraj. Backwardness of the Mussalmans is not only detrimental to the community from the communal point of view but it is equally a handicap and injurious to the National interests.

I trust that I have not once for all made my position clear. I assure you that I am seeking the election for no other object except to have the opportunities of serving you and the country to the best of my abilities and judgment.

I therefore hope that you will be good enough to support me.

PRESENT A UNITED FRONT.

SWARAJISTS ON "MUSHROOM" PARTIES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held on Wednesday night at Zaver Baugh, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presiding. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Purushottam Tricumdas, Mohanlal Desai and Vithaldas Damodar Govindji addressed the meeting on the "Ensuing Council Elections."

Mr. Nariman in the course of his impressive speech laid stress on the importance of the next Councils and the Assembly and how necessary it was to send only such men who would work for the public good. He described the vote as a civic duty and responsibility in the exercise of which, the voters should not be carried away by mere communal interests.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas spoke of the need of the hour, which was to present a united front to the Government and he deplored the unedifying attempt of the mushroom parties to defeat the purpose of the National Congress. He also referred to the present Constitution as absolutely unworkable and the evidences of moderate Ministers before the Muddiman Committee was sufficient testimony to it. It was surprising, he said in the face of such evidences, the Responsivists were ready to work the Reforms.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai after explaining the qualifications for voting, introduced the Congress candidates in suitable terms to the audience and exhorted the voters to vote only for Congress candidates.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji also exhorted the voters to support Congress candidates and referred to the qualifications of the different Congress candidates to deserve their support.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in winding up the proceedings, explained the worth of Ministerships and how diametrically different were the policy of the Congress which looked to the service of the public only and appealed to support the Congress candidates only.

The meeting dispersed late in the night.

MR. HUSAINBHAI LALJI NOT A CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to an article which appeared in the "Indian National Herald" of the 25th instant stating that Mr. Huseinbhai Laljee is a Congress candidate. Kindly note that he is not a Congress candidate.

Hoping you will do the needful and thanking you in advance.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. BAPASOLA,
Hony. Sec., Bom. Prov. Congress Com.,
Election Propaganda Committee.

ELECTION MEETINGS AT BHIVANDI AND KALYAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

On Tuesday, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar and G. B. Trivedi visited Bhiwandi and Kalyan and addressed public meetings at both places was good. The speakers explained how the fight for Swaraj was carried on in the Assembly for the last three years, and how there was no response from Government. They said that only one ministership was open to the popular party in the Bombay Council and that the Minister would be powerless to do anything as there was no power, initiative, and responsibility. There was financial stringency, and nation-building departments were started for want of funds. For these reasons and for the reason that the national demand made in the Assembly was not responded to, the Congress Party refused to accept the Ministership. The Councils were to be worked for getting Swaraj and for resisting the impediments put in the way. The walk-out would not be practised as a policy, but only when a national crisis arose.

THE ENSUING ELECTIONS.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

PART II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Provinces the reserve powers and the veto are similar, but the Executive is dissimilar. It is partly irremoveable and irresponsible, and partly removeable and responsible. The principle of responsibility is enforceable in the case of Ministers. The Ministers administer the transferred subjects, and these are so very important that they are described as nation-building subjects. The ministers are not Government servants like the members of the Indian Civil Service or any other service. The Ministers constitute the Government so far as the Transferred Departments are concerned. To this extent the Provinces are self-Governing. In self-governing countries the parties put forth Herculean efforts to assume the reigns of Government. It is prejudicial to our prospects of advancing faster not to make every effort to capture the offices and utilise its powers and patronage for promoting the prosperity of the people, and redressing their grievances. The Ministers are far more amenable to the control of the elected representatives than the President of the Assembly.

The Governor no doubt appoints the Ministers. He can appoint any one he pleases whether a member of the Council or not, but no Minister can hold office for a longer period than six months unless he becomes an elected member of the legislature. The Ministers hold office during the Governor's pleasure. In relation to the transferred departments it is incumbent upon the Governor to be guided by the advice of his ministers although he is at liberty to dissent from the advice and require the Minister to act otherwise. All this is substantially the same as the position of the British Ministers in their relation with the King. But the Conventions control matters and makes it practically obligatory for the Governor to accept the advice of the Minister when it is certain that the Minister commands the confidence of the representatives, and his advice has the approbation of the majority of the representatives. A weak Minister would yield, but a strong Minister would insist upon the acceptance of his advice or resign. If the Governor declined to accept the advice in spite of the approbation of the majority, a deadlock would ensue, and the Governor could not replace the Minister in question. A clear perception of the working of the principle of responsible Government makes it plain that the Minister has the requisite power and initiative if he has the capacity and the courage to enforce his views upon the Governor. Under the circumstances it behoves us to form parties upon Socialistic principles to promote the welfare of the people in so far as it is practicable within the scope of the transferred subjects So. for as the reserved subjects are concerned the Executive is irresponsible in the same sense as the Executive in the Central Government. This is a fantastic system, unprecedented in constitutional history but it is the result of the reluctance of the British Cabinet to concede full Provincial autonomy as was recommended by the Government of Lord Willingdon. The role assigned to the people in this part of the Government is the role of His Majesty's Government and the result is that Ministers who are really the leaders of the Party to which they belong would be His Majesty's Ministers in the transferred subject, and His Majesty's opposition in the reserved subject—an unworkable position which is bound to come to grief if Ministers did their duty as the constitution demands. It is this fundamental part of the constitution that the Liberal Ministers in the first triennium failed to do their duty. They did not become leaders of their party. They were absorbed in the irresponsible Government. They actually proclaim without hesitation, that in their time Government was defeated oftener than in the second triennium but they did not resign though they voted with the defeated Government.

The constitutional method would be this:—The Governor would send for the leader of the party which has a majority in the Council just as the King of England sends for the leader of a Party victorious at the polls in a General Election. The leader would choose his colleagues, and the Governor would appoint them. If there is no party in absolute majority than the leader or leaders of two different parties would be called to form the Ministry. The first duty of the Ministers thus appointed would or should be to ask for a vote of confidence. The officials should abstain from voting at such a vote of confidence. In this way the Ministers would be amenable to the majority of the elected representatives of the people. The Ministers should pledge themselves not to rely upon official votes to defy the majority of the elective representatives so far as the transferred subjects are concerned. By such a convention the voice of the people would be as effective in the Bombay Council as the voice of the people is in the House of Commons. No reasonable man could desire more. This is the democratic principle in excelsis. Under the circumstances it is manifest that reason requires the formation of parties upon principls with a programme concerning the transferred subjects primarily. It is unwise to boycott the Councils or to wreck the Councils or to assume the attitude of uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction upon definite principles and definite planks of the platform of the Party elections ought to be contested. This will bring into existence self-governing institutions and educate the voters to do their duty properly at the General Elections. If the conventions mentioned above are put into operation, the defect of fancy franchises and nominees which make it embarrassing to work the Councils well on democratic principles would be obviated. The Governor will not be able and will not be allowed to appoint any Minister from a party which has only a negligible following. Individuals can not aspire to be Ministers by the favour of Governors, but will have to depend upon his capacity to lead his Party. No effort is made to form a party to work the Councils with regard to transferred subjects upon definite principles and plank except the Responsive Co-operation Party. The result is that candidates actually proclaim that they do not believe in Party labels. In the Provinces parties are indispensable. Democratic institutions cannot be satisfactorily worked except upon the Party system. Parties are not indispensable in the Assembly. In fact there ought to be one Party and one party alone to constitute the opposition. In such a party it is more desirable to have the best men available in the party whether they be Hindus, or Moslems, or capitalists or labour men or Swarajists, Responsivists or Liberals They all ought to be disciplined into a consolidated opposition.

I have paid more attention in the above with the legal powers of the Legislatures; but it must not be forgotten that the Assembly and the Councils are also political institutes resembling the House of Commons as the Inquest of the Nation. And it is deplorable that no effort is made to study the methods of the House of Commons where it acts as the inquest of the nation. The House is the bulwark of British Liberty as the Inquest of the Nation. Every wrong ought to be ventilated without fear or fervour. Whether by interpellation or resolution or votes of censure a consolidated opposition can make the Executive tremble. At present officials and representatives are ill-matched. Ability and machinery are available on the side of Government and expert advisers. On the side of the people there is no real expert and no real expert advice is available in the country. A band of experts ought to be brought into existence by adequate scholarships for study in Europe or America or Japan by the test of our graduates. Such elementary principles as redress before supply need not be established nowadays. When it was first promulgated Kings used to tremble in their shoes. They had to redress or starve. Today to talk about refusing supplies with the power to restore or impose any tax the Viceroy pleases against the will of the representatives is political tomfoolery. To breathe fire in the Assembly to extort reforms from them and then realising its impotence to walk out, and after walking out to walk in again on some pretex whatever does not raise us in the estimation of the world. It brings ridicule. A rhymster writes.

He who walks and walks away,
Lives to talk another day.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MR. DUMASIA'S CANDIDATURE.

"MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN."

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia writes:—"For weeks a systematic campaign has been carried on against me by a Parsi weekly paper. The unscrupulous nature of this campaign is unsurpassed in the annals of the Press of Bombay. It is now alleged that I unblushingly supported the Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code Bill—the Bill which was intended to hinder the spread of communal bitterness—and thereby attacked the freedom of the Press, and rendered great disservice to the Parsi community. This charge is both false and malicious, but apart from the falsity of the allegation what surprises me is that a Parsi paper should show such ignorance of facts. For the writer has clearly failed either to study or to understand the Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code Bill. But this charge serves one useful purpose inasmuch as it enables me to show the deliberate malice of the campaign that is being waged against me.

The principal opponent of the Bill was Lala Lajpatrai, but even he admitted the necessity of some measure for the prevention of communal ill-feeling. The principle of the Bill was admitted by no less eminent men than Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, President Madan Mohan Malaviya, and that doyen of Indian journalists, Mr. K. C. Roy, who moved an amendment for the committal of the Bill to a Select Committee. I supported that amendment. In moving the amendment, Mr. Roy said "I entirely accept the underlying principle of the Bill. I do not for a moment deny that there exists in India a communal situation almost unparalleled in history. I do not for a moment deny that there is any amount of objectionable writing in the press and in leaflets. Nor do I deny that Government have the right to demand some power from us in this connection.....We are fully alive to the exceptional emergency which is arising in the country. Mr. Roy quoted the opinion of what regarded as most competent authority. A leading article in a newspaper of great eminence and standing said: "It goes without saying that the authors and publishers of such disgraceful literature must be punished promptly as well as adequately whenever they can be got at". Mr. Roy fully endorsed this view but proposed that the life of the Bill be limited to two years. This was almost the universal opinion of the House.

I strongly supported Mr. Roy's amendment for the Select Committee, and in the course of my speech I protested against hasty action and submitted that the duration of the Act should be limited. I warned Government against the wrong impression that would be created in the country by hasty action and said: "I therefore strongly support the motion moved by my Hon. friend Mr. K. C. Roy for the commital of this Bill to the Select Committee and in doing so, I beg to say that if I thought that this Bill would encroach upon the liberties of the press and the people permanently I would oppose it tooth and nail and vote for its rejection". (See Assembly Proceedings of 25th August page 319). The amendment was negatived, 25 members voting for it: and 50 voting against it. The division list published at page 351 of the official proceedings show that I was one of the 25 members who voted for the amendment.

This explanation shows how truth has been perverted to suit the malicious campaign to which I have been subjected for the past few months. The defeat of the amendment on this occasion was due to the defection of the Swarajists, and had they not walked out from the Assembly Chambers, the amendment would have been carried and Government would have been defeated. Yet the author of the charge which I have just refuted, supports the claim of the Swarajist against my candidature. As to the interests of the Parsi community which are said to have been imperilled by my attitude in this matter, I fail to see how they could be affected any more than the interests of the other communities but I ask, did I not do credit to my community by adopting a prudent, reasonable and practical course, and endeavouring to find means of allaying communal tension?

CONGRESS AND RESPONSIVISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. P. G. Sahasrabhûddhe has come out in the Press with his apology of his non-possumus attitude in regard to the forthcoming general elections in your issue of the 16th inst. He gives three reasons to justify his attitude, viz., (1) Disgust at the split in the Nationalist camp into Swarajists and Responsivists, (2) His objection to a policy of consistent obstruction in Councils under the present disintegrated situation in the country (3) His differences with the Responsivists in their "Faith" in Council programme, and in their attitude to the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, N. C. O. movement and Khaddar. Many a Congressman in common with him deplores the split in the Nationalist camp but very few feel that the new mushroom parties will be active ones after the elections. Does he deny this and does he doubt that the Congress alone will be doing active work for Indian Swaraj after the elections? As regards his disagreement with a policy of obstruction, I do not know if he read the Congress Manifesto and attended Mr. Satyamurti's address at the Congress House on the 25th evening. I am sure he would now find that his disagreement is based on misunderstanding. Let me quote what Mr. Satyamurti said about the programme:—"Their programme contemplated the introduction and support by the Congressmen in the Councils and the Assembly of all beneficial measures; secondly, it called upon the Congressmen not to pass those measures which increased the strength of the bureaucracy; and, thirdly, in the Assembly they would throw out the national budget and refuse supplies until their national demand was conceded. These was the well-known principle that without representation there could be no taxation." Coming to his differences with the Responsivists, may I say that they are nothing of a novel nature. They are the differences which ardent Congressmen find with the Responsivists and he need not point them out in justification of his attitude. Thus it will be seen that from his own mouth Mr. Sahasrabuddhe in the light of my above reply admits that he is more a Congressman than a Responsivist. Then why stand on the fence and leave your friends and well-wishers to misunderstand you? But I forget that Dr. Savarkar, the Responsivist candidate, is his bosom friend. How to work against him when he ought to work for him and ask his workers to support Dr. Savarkar. That is the crux of the difficult situation in which he finds himself. It would have been better if he had not come out in the Press with his apology. In conclusion, may I remind him that whatever might be said of other Dadar corporators, he at least owes his seat ever since he entered it in 1923 entirely to the support of the Congressmen and Congressmen alone. All of them are extremely sorry that at such a psychological moment when for the first time in its annals the Congress is winning its own candidates a representative of the Congressmen should keep mum over the fight and as if that was not enough should come out with an explanation in the Press. I hope resident Congressmen in Dadar will take note of his present attitude when he again seeks their suffrage in 1929.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

Dadar, October 25th.

WORK AMONG MILL LABOURERS.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO PARSI LADY.

The following is the text of the letter received by Mrs. P. M. Kanga from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated Ganeshkhind, October 22:—

"Dear Mrs. Kanga,—I have been meaning to write to you for some days in connection with your excellent work amongst the mill hands, but I waited until I had an opportunity of seeing Dr. Cooksey, who is in Poona to-day, so that I could learn from him further details.

I really find it very difficult to express to you adequately my very sincere thanks for all that you have done in this matter. I know that you must have devoted a very large amount of time and trouble in order to secure the really excellent result of obtaining a contribution of no less than Rs 30,000/- from the mill workers, for their contributions necessarily have been in very small sums. For myself, I am quite sure, and what you have done has proved to me, that the poorer section of the population is very generously-minded; but getting into personal touch with them, as you and your helpers have, will not only bring home to them the necessity of helping the Hospitals themselves, but will give us a far better knowledge of any criticisms which they may have against the management of the Hospitals they use in Bombay.

I do hope that you will be kind enough, as I cannot write to them all personally, to express to all your workers my most sincere thanks for the active and able help which they have given you, and are giving you.

I was extremely sorry to here that Mrs. Chichgar was so unfortunate as to have so bad an accident when employed on this beneficient work, and will you please convey to her my very deep sympathy in her misfortune, and my hopes of a very early recovery?

Again with very many thanks,

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON.

Press Photo Agency:—
A combined group of the M.C.C. players, Parsis and Mahomedan, at Karachi.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson, Governor-designate of Bengal.

The late Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu."

G. S. Agency:

Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Coal Miners' Federation, who has been prohibited from addressing the meetings of the miners.

A LADY'S COMPLAINT.

REFERRED TO POLICE FOR INQUIRY

At the Court of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon on Tuesday morning, Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, pleader presented an information on behalf of his client, Miss Doris Claire, a shorthand-typist, residing at Mazagon, charging one Marshal Phillips of Messrs. Marshall and Co., monument sculptors with cheating and criminal misappropriation to the extent of Rs. 215.

It was alleged that the accused undertook to erect a tombstone over the grave of the deceased mother of the complainant and accordingly received Rs. 215 by way of advance, the balance to be paid on the completion of the work in 2 months. Having received the money, the accused it was alleged played hide and seek with the complainant and eventually covered his backs altogether. Mr Coelho explained that the accused had bamboozled other people by the same *modus operandi* and argued that the intention of the accused was to carry on a systematic campaign of cheating. As the whereabouts of the accused are still nebulous, His Worship sent the case to the Superintendent of Police for necessary inquiry and action.

It is officially announced that Brigadier General F. D. Hammond has been appointed to investigate the condition of Iraq Railways. He is expected to arrive at Baghdad about the 6th of November.

A POLICEMAN HOODWINKED.

FOUND WITH STOLEN PROPERTY.

An amusing story was revealed in the Court of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. Khairaz, when, in the course of the magisterial inquiry, stolen property in the shape of Rs. 200 in cash was found to have been deposited by two offenders with P.C. 319/13 of the Pydownie Police Station. Two men, Bashir Ali and another Fida Abbas, in the service of Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Maula, a merchant residing in Bombay, committed theft of their master's property, consisting of shawls and three notes of Rs. 100 each. One of the accused, who had some previous acquaintance with the police constable, deposited two notes of a hundred apiece with him, explaining that the money represented the savings from his pay and asked the policeman to give Rs. 10 as he was in need of change. The policeman was completely hoodwinked and undertook the custody of the balance Rs. 190. The two accused were arrested by the police who, to their surprise, traced the stolen notes to a member of their own fraternity. Other property was recovered. His Worship convicted the accused and remanded the case for inquiry into their antecedents.

MERCHANTS' CHARGE AGAINST EMPLOYEES.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

The case in which Narayan Babajee, a lime merchant had charged Talakchand Jethalal, Nagardas Manekchand, Hiralal Mohanlal, Ratilal Jethabhai and Narottamdas, five of his employees with forgery of documents, criminal breach of trust and abetment came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday. Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Kanuga defended the first and the second accused and Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the fourth and the fifth accused.

At the outset, Mr. Vijaykar applied for a postponement of the case as the complainant had already filed a complaint against the accused in the High Court and till that case was decided, the postponement was necessary.

Mr. Kanuga for the accused said that the documents on which the whole case depended were genuine. The judgment of the High Court would have great bearing on the present case.

Mr. Vijayakar at that stage applied for permission to withdraw the case against the accused.

The Magistrate granted the permission.

RECEIVING CONTRABAND GOODS.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

A parcel containing contraband goods was received in the name of one Mahomed Amin care of Sohanlal Karamchand, Umarkhadi, at the General Post Office, Bombay on October 23. The parcel was handed over by the postal authorities to Sohanlal in the absence of the first accused. As the Excise authorities had previously been informed departmentally from the North-West Frontier Provinces, Sohanlal was arrested at once and the parcel was opened. It was found to contain 4 lbs. of charas of the value of Rs. 500. Mahomed was also subsequently arrested.

Both the arrested men were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. Hudson, Inspector of the Excise Department, on Tuesday who applied for their remand into police custody.

The Magistrate released the accused on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each and a surety for the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 500 with the Court.

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR TRAPPED.

Chotu, a burglar with several aliases has at last been laid by the heels. It will be recollected that the last that was seen of this dacoit was two months ago when he was spotted by Deputy Inspector Sampson on the street with a bundle and immediately decamped. On inquiry, the bundle was found to contain one six-chambered revolver and about 60 round of ammunition. The Police authorities at the Nagpada Police Station did not relax their efforts which were finally rewarded when Sergeant Scott on receiving certain information visited a tea-shop at Mancock Bridge and arrested the house-breaker as he was coming out of the tea-shop. He will be put up shortly after certain further inquiries are made.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

The following candidates have passed the Corporation of Accountants Intermediate and Final Examination held in June 1926:—

INTERMEDIATE (A.C.R.A.) EXAM.

1. D. F. Saher, 2. K. F. Jafrabadwalla, 3. T. K. Sethna, 4. A. E. Hillel, 5. G. L. Purohit 6, P. M. Thakur, 7. B. M. Mehta, 8. B. R. Ponday.

Final (F.C.R.A.) Part I. 1. M. F. Merchant.

Final (F.C.R.A.) Part II. 1. H. P. Dalal, 2. L. S. Sequeira.

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FORMATION OF INDIAN YOUTHS' LEGUE,

TO EVOLVE TRUE NATIONAL CONCIOUSNESS.

OPEN LETTER TO LEADERS.

We have been asked to publish the following Open Letter to Indian Leaders.

The problem of Hindu Muslim relations has been engaging the attention of all serious minded and patriotic Indians for a long time. But the bitter experience of the last three years of seperatist communal movements, and specially its recent manifastations even among the educated youths of the country require a speedy and lasting soluation of this perennial question. We in our way are placing our humble views before you and inivite your criticism and valuable suggestions to improve our sceme, which your long experience of public life and your earnest study of Indian problems has given.

To our mind the solutions coming so far, lack either in practicability or in inspiration. In any case the problem has not been tackled with a view to find out a practical, clear dispassionate, and uncompromising solution. The leaders have not either nationally thought over it or have not placed their full heart. Their responsible behaviour and secret desire not to offend the set prejudice of any community has led them into beutiful and not very unapalatable platitude.

A TRUE NATIONAL CONCIONSNESS.

We, young men are hampered neither by the one nor the other. To our mind and way of thinking there is logically but one and the only way of solution—the evolution of a true national conciousness and corespondingly the suppression, of all seperatist and particularist thinking. Under the present circumstances, this we admit is a vision and an age long uphill work. In short it means the inculcation of the idea of Indian culture of Indian civilization, the appreciation of the citizen and not the religion idea and the evolution of an Indian and not a Christian or a Mohamedan or a Hindu. It also means the advance of territorial and not the religious idea.

With such view we only confine our efforts to the youth of the country and the educated youth who can be impressed upon the political ideas. Our programme thus does not consider the solution of immediate questions but deals with the positive and constructive side from a broader and clearer standpoint. It is thus an essentially detatched intellectual movement in its conception which does not evade but ignores the realities of the present situation. We find our inspiration and strength in an idea and we want to improve it.

LEAGUE OF INDIAN YOUTHS

It is proposed to start as an experiment a League of Indian Youths whose membership will be open to all educated youngmen and women irrespective of any class or creed. It will be an all-India organinsation with branches all over the country.

Its programme shall consist of the following:—

It will arrange occasional academic lectures and discussion on the various problems of the country, the study and appreciation of Indian culture and civilisation. It will provide a Reading Room and a Library for its members where books and papers truly national in outlook will be provided. Occasionally it will arrange interclass-dinners and social gatherings for its members and sympathisers. The proposed League shall also launch an active propoganda through pamphlets and speeches against separate political institutions and tendencies and untouchability. The members will solemnly undertake to advance the object of the League by their example and efforts. They would undertake not to injure by violent opposition the feelings and susceptibulities of any religious body or community. In their views however they will be firm dignified and uncompromising and if necessary, will ruthlessly expose the harmful activities of foolish and crafty mischief-mongers of the country. The League will start a paper in order to press upon the public among other useful objects the necessity of:—

1. Abolishing the separate electorate and other demoninational institutions. 2. Starting truly mized national schools and boarding houses,. 3 Abolishing untouchability in all its forms. 4. Eliminating extraterritorial patriotism, 5. Of relegating relgion to the demein of private life.

The working constitution of the League will be disucussed and adopted later, but a rough idea will be gathered from the following observations. The memvers of the League will sign and abide by the following declaration:—

1. I shall place the common interests of my country and its social political and industrial advancement as the foremost creed of my belief. Religion shallinfluence my private life only. 2. I shall always have a respectful attitude to the common morality and the religious spirit, though uncompromisigly condemned the exclusive dogmatic life. 3. In present communal differences, controversies, and conflicts. I will have an open mind and be absolutely just and impartial and will expose the wrongs of a community.

4. I hold communalism as destructive to and separate from the true nation building and a healthy patriotic spirit ..
5. I will always respect and defend the honour of Indian sisters and mothers against every intimidation and interference. The advantages of the League shall be open to another class of members who will be known as the Sympathisers of the League, who, however, will not direct the policy of the League and will be excluded from the membership of the executive and business meetings ..

Our young country men who agree and sympathise with the objects of the League and are willing to cooperate with us are also requested to kindly send us their names and full addresses. The formal constitution will be framed when sufficient members from the various parts of the country are enrolled.

All communications to be addressed to: Mohammad Ahsan Brij Ratan Library, Moradabad. (U. P.)

MORAL ISSUE IN INDIA

SHADOW OF AMRITSAR

Early in the year 1918, on my return from Fiji, where I had been gathering all the facts concering indentured Indian labour, Lord Chelmsford, who was then Viceroy, asked me to see him in Delhi. It was easy to convince him, from the Fiji Government papers themselves, that the indentured Indian labour system in the colonies was rotten through and through leading to gross sexual immoralities, which the colonial Governments themselves admitted. The whole thing was finally abolished on January 1, 1920, and thus another inveterate evil was removed from God's earth writes Mr. Andrews in Foreign Affairs.

Lord Chelmsford then said to me: "Mr. Montague, the Secretary of State, is here and wants to see you." Mr. Montague began, as I had expected, by asking about Fiji indentured Indian labour. It was no more difficult to convince him, from the Fiji Government papers, than it had been to convince Lord Chelmsford. That matter was settled in a very few minutes. Mr. Montagu abruptly changed the subject. "Tell me, Andrews," he said, "what you think about the Reform Proposals?"

"Do you want my frank opinion?" I asked.

He said at once, "Yes," and I blurted out what I felt at that time to be the ruth. "You are fiddling" I said, "while Rome is burning."

TRANSFER OF COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY.

He demurred to what I said, but I stuk to it, and explained to him that to build up a democratic reform scheme on a grossly corrupt police, prison, and spy system was to begin with the roof instead of the foundation. I also spoke of the "untouchable" problem which had never yet been tackled. "Let there be," I said, "some years of joint work at honest administrative and social reform, calling in the best people, and inviting meanwhile the very ablest Indians, whose characters stand highest, into all the public services right up to the very top. Don't worry too much about elections yet; but use the interval to make both the Government and the people ready, and fix a definite date when complete responsibility will be handed over."

I do not at all know whether my suggestion was practical. It would have demanded exceptionally honest men to work it. and it would have needed the absolute guarantee of a definite date to be fixed when responsible Government should be allowed if it were to be accepted by the Indian people. The crux of the whole matter, with me, was the moral issue. The Government of India had become, in certain respects —especially where the poor people were most nearly affected—like a huge old lumbering coach, which could not be repaired fast enough on one side before another part broke down.

Mr. Montague puzzled his head a good deal over my brutally frank words about the police, prison, and spy system, and knitted his brow very hard. He tried to counter my arguments. But here I was on much firmer ground than he was. For I had been living among village and labouring people, and knew their experiences at first hand. I had also been subject, all the while, to the constant attentions of the Criminal Investigation Department—the notorious C.I.D. He asked me to give instances of police tyranny; and when I gave him abundant evidence from my own personal experience he could hardly believe me. "Do you mean to say," he asked me, 'that this is literally true?" "Yes," I said, "literally true. It happened to me personally."

THE C.I.D. AND THE ROWLATT ACT.

We did not pursue the subject further; but one thing has been proved in the intervening years. The first revolt against the Government, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, really came to a head owing to the insistence of the Indian Government on putting more power into the hands of the police under the notorious Rowlatt Act. That made every Indian supporter of Government at heart a rebel. The Hon. V. Srinavasa Sastri used the language of rebellion in the Council Chamber itself. Mahatma Gandhi carried it into action. Then followed the Punjab disturbances, during which the police of the Punjab, under the cover of martial law, had a "free hand." For some weeks, directly after martial law was withdrawn, I went through the village of the Pubjab and saw things there with my own eyes. No one could wish more than I to close down that story of the past; and I very rarely speak about it. But can anyone suppose that those things are forgotten by the people who actually suffered, or by the village people who felt the humiliation and the shame? The "shadow of Amritsar" has in some ways grown longer instead of shorter during these intervening years. This accumulation of evils in the jail, convict, police, and spy systems has grown so vast that nothing less than a Royal Commission, with all evidence openly given in public, could cope with it. Flogging still goes on in our jails. I have heard with my own ears the hideous sound of it. The great and noble work of the late Mr. Mackarness in condemning jail torture has only been partly successful. Bribery and corruption are rampant. There is scarcely any serious effort to deal humanely with juvenile penal offences. Criminals are manufactured. Two jail reports, recently published, revealed a condition of things that was nothing less than appalling.

To-day, while I write, the elections are drawing near, and the cries of different parties are filling the air. Indeed, the elections will be almost at the door when this appears in print.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING.

ALTERATIONS IN THE PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following are the alterations in the Cambridgeshire probables.

King Arthur (Charre): Insight (Beary): Melon (Marland); Battle Shaft (Stephenson): Brighter London was scratched at ten last evening, Cosquillosa at 9-7 to-day and Tenacity and Sunderland at 11-25 to-day.

LATEST BETTING.

The following is the latest betting on Cambridgeshire:—5 to 1Delieus, 17|2 Embargo, 10|1 Plack and Oojah, 20|1 Bella Minna, Prompt and Asterus, 25|1 Purple Shade, 33|1 Naldera and Rockfire (taken and offered), Wykeham offered, 40|1 L'Aine, Birchbroom and Melon (taken and offered), 45|1 Simeons Fort (offered), 50|1 King of Clubs, Blueberg and Mademoiselle M (taken and offered). The Sirdar, Highborn, Insight Second, Fanfare and Voltas Pride (offered), 66|1 Battleshaft, King Arthur, Rosehearty (offered), 100|1 The Wolf, Invermark, War Mist (taken and offered), Bustle Up and Gayshield (offered).—Reuter's Special.

The third Conference of the all-Burma District Councils was held at Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, on Tuesday Most of the district councils were well represented. U. Ba Lun, Chairman of Hanthawaddy District Council in the course of his presidential address said that rural local bodies came into existence in 1922 and in the course of four years the people had not benefitted much

HELP FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 25.

Dewan Bahadur Seth Jewandas and his son Hon Seth Govinddas of Jubbulpore have given munificient help to the stricken people of C. P Their whole scheme of flood relief would cost them at present about Rs. 50,000 though they themselves have suffered a tremendous loss of about Rs. 225,000. They are giving Rs. 5,000 in charity for free food, clothes and utensils to the people in the affected area of all districts of their province, i.e., Jubbulpore Mandla, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 25.

At present, Poona is presenting a scene of such a ceaseless activity, day and night, as has not been seen in Poona within the memory of the younger generation. Various factors are contributing to this season of stir and bustle. The first Presidency Agricultural Show is the topic of the day. From various parts of the Presidency, train-loads of people are pouring into the city. Men, women and children in their thousands are seen visiting the Exhibition, and such is its vast grandeur that even though, one may spend hours and hours in seeing and acquainting oneself with the multitudinous exhibits, there yet remains something unseen or ununderstood for him. Though the Exhibition may be lacking in affording practical and substantial help in the matter of the improvement of Indian agriculture, there is absolutely no doubt that the Indian agriculturist, unlettered as he is, will go away from the Exhibition equipped with the knowledge and information of the most modern and up-to-date scientific developments in agriculture.

AGRICULTURISTS' VIEWPOINT.

I held long talks with agriculturists, rich and poor, who have come here for the Exhibition, and they also agree with the view that, in the present state of Indian agriculture, modern, scientific agricultural apparatus will not be of great service to the poor Indian agriculturist. But at the same time, they agree that all the knowledge and information that a visit to the Exhibition is calculated to yield, will not be altogether vain, because when knowledge is there, the Indian agriculturist may sometimes, when occasion is propitious, take it into his head to use some part of that knowledge, according to his means and circumstances. I inquired of the visiting agriculturist, whether if all the modern improved methods of agriculture were applied to Indian agriculture, all their grievances would at once disappear. They seemed to be inclined to hold that, the problems of Indian agriculture are not to be satisfactorily solved by such remedies. To add to the interests of the Exhibition, educative lectures are every day delivered for the benefit of the visitors. The cinema shows are held to show the practical working of certain scientific apparatus. Wrestling matches are held to foster love of physical development, and such other side activities are also conducted almost every evening. The flood of people will continue till the 31st of October, the last date of the Exhibition.

ROYAL COMMISSION AND EXHIBITION.

The Royal Commission on agriculture has graced the Exhibition by their presence here. The members of the Commission take a keen interest in it, and it is a happy coincidence, that the Exhibition and the Commission should be held simultaneously in Poona. The Commission is taking evidence here, and according to its programme, it will stay here till the end of this month.

The Mali caste has held various conferences. They have got their educational conference, agriculturist conference, and such other subjects connected with the development of their community. Lively interest was created in this Conference.

The Mahommedan community also held two or three conferences, in relation to the problems of their community. There was a Mahommedan educational Conference, Urdu Teachers' Conference and so on, which kept the Mahommedans busy, and these conferences also threw its own stream of water into the ocean of bustle and activity in Poona.

There was a small meeting of the Hindu Law Research and Reform Society, to form an All-India Central Organization out of the Provincial bodies. But though the gathering was small, it was, as it should be, a learned and erudite one. In the meeting, a Central organization was formed, office-bearers were elected, and much preliminary work with regard to the research of Hindu Law was gone through.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

In between all this terrific vortex of activities is going on the election-work of the various candidates. A public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir, under the presidentship of Mr. Gokhale in support of Dr. Lohokare. Speeches were delivered by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Dr Lohokare and Mr. G. V. Ketkar about the principles and policy of Responsive Co-operation. Apart from such meetings, the work of the three candidates for the Poona City, is going on with increasing enthusiasm every day. Activities in support of Mr Wayal, the Satyashodhak candidate, have received a fillip, as it were, by the acquittal of the four Non-Bramhin leaders, by the Sessions Judge of Poona in the appeal. The Satyashodhaks have got a new lease of life by the release of their leaders, and the election work of Mr. Bagde who is standing for the Assembly and Mr. Wayal who is standing for the Poona City, will be more and more vigorous. The adoption of Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas as a Congress candidate came as a wet blanket to his activities. It has dawned upon him, it is said, that in hanging round his neck the Congress label, he has lost much and gained insignificantly. The entire colour of the election competition is changed by his nomination as a Congress candidate. The commercial people are said to have flatly told him that, thereafter, they were not bound to help him as a commercial gentleman, as politics had intersected the line. So long as there was a struggle between the commercial community and other communities, as community they were bound to help him, but after the Congress nomination, the aspect was changed, and the division was more upon political grounds than upon professional or communal grounds. For these reasons, Dr Lohokare's chances have materially improved. In the next week, he has fixed four or five public meetings in the various wards of the City, in Kirkee, in Bhavani Peth and such other important centres.

MR. KELKAR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar completed his tour of the West-Khandesh during the last fortnight. On his arrival in Poona, on Saturday afternoon, I interviewed him in connection with his electioneering campaign. He said, his candidature was being immensely supported throughout all the districts of Maharashtra, and in the West-Khandesh which he visited, he found great enthusiasm prevailing. A stray vote here and stray vote there was promised to either Rao Saheb Rupchand or Mr. Bagde, but there was not a voter who out of his two votes, would not put in at least one vote for Mr. Kelkar.

He is now touring in Satara District, and before Diwali holidays, he intends to complete East-Khandesh, Nasik, and Nagar. During his election campaign, he is canvassing also for the Responsivist candidates for the respective districts.

The Election Propaganda Committee also has sent Mr. S. M. Paranjpe and Mr. S. D. Deo for Congress propaganda, in Maharashtra districts. They had gone to Nagar, and now they are touring in East-Khandesh.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

The elections of the Congress Committees in Maharashtra are being held everywhere. The Congress year ends by the end of 30th November, and before that all elections to the Provincial Congress Committee and to the All-India Congress Committee are to be held from various talukas. The members for the M. P. C. C. are elected, and so far, it is said, that the Responsivists will be in majority next year as this year. On the 28th of November, the last annual meeting of the M. P. C. C. is to be held, and therein, office-bearers of the new year will be elected, and the voting papers of the All-India Congress Committee will be counted.

The Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, has wired to the Army Department of India and to the Viceroy, opposing the new proposal to hand over canteen arrangements of British troops in India to the board of the Army.—A. P.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Sabha has decided that no candidates should be set up to fight the coming elections on the Hindu Sabha ticket, as the Hindu candidates could be well trusted to look after Hindu interests.—Free Press.

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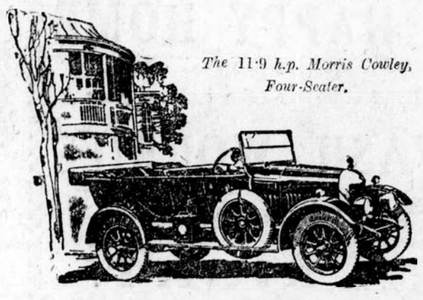

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